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(54) Title: USE OF HETEROCYCLIC NITROGEN-CONTAINING COMPOUNDS FOR REDUCING MOISTURE LOSS FROM PLANTS AND INCREASING CROP YIELD

### (57) Abstract

A method for reducing transpirational moisture loss from plants and increasing crop yield by applying to the plant surface or crop an effective amount of a heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compound. This invention also relates to novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds and processes for the preparation thereof.

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# Use of Heterocyclic Nitrogen-Containing Compounds for Reducing Moisture Loss from Plants and Increasing Crop Yield

# Brief Summary of the Invention

# Technical Field

This invention relates to the use of heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds for reducing transpirational moisture loss from plants and also for increasing crop yield. This invention further relates to novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds and processes for the preparation thereof.

# Background of the Invention

process involving the passage of water in the form of a vapor through living tissues. In plant transpiration, the water vapor passes through plant stomatal openings into the atmosphere, thus facilitating the absorption and translocation of aqueous nutrients by plant root systems. The stomatal openings also permit necessary gaseous interchange between plant tissues and the external air. It is believed that only about one percent of the total water absorbed by plant roots is used for plant growth, the remainder being released through plant stomatal openings into the atmosphere by transpiration.

It has been determined that only a very low rate of transpiration in plants is required for necessary nutrient transport and normal plant growth. Although complete cessation of

transpiration would most probably be detrimental or even fatal to plants, it is believed that a decrease in plant transpiration rate up to about 40 to 50 percent would not be detrimental to plants. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,094,845.

The reduction of transpiration water loss from plants is important for several reasons; in particular, for decreasing requirements for irrigation water especially in dry climate regions, for protecting plants from wilting or other damage during transplantation or shipment or during severe cold weather, and for alleviating water stress in certain types of environments. Water stress as used herein occurs when the transpiration rate exceeds the rate of water uptake by the plant. Water stress appears as a decrease in plant water potential and turgor and can result in wilting or other forms of damage or even plant death.

Various methods have been developed for decreasing transpirational moisture loss from plants. Such methods are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4.094,845, 4,397,681, 3,890,158, 3,847,641, 3,826,671, 3,676,102, 3,539,373, 3,339,990, 3,199,944, and also EP 73,760-B. Various materials described in the patent literature which have been used to reduce water loss from plants by transpiration include, for example, carboxylated hydrophilic acrylic polymers, wax emulsions, animal tallow, alkenyl succinic acids, long chain esters of lower organic acids, polyisocyanates, liquid polyterpenes, benzyl alkyl ammonium salts, and the like. However, even though these materials may

decrease transpirational moisture loss from plants, many of these materials have a detrimental effect on other plant processes such as photosynthesis, respiration, cell division, and the like.

The use of 2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6isopropylamino-s-triazine (atrazine) for reducing
transpirational water loss from plants has also been
reported in the literature. See, for example, G. D.
Wills et al., Weeds 11: 253-255 (1963) and also
James C. Graham et al., Weed Science 16: 389-392
(1968). However, inhibition of plant photosynthetic
light-requiring reactions, e.g., photosynthetic
electron transport, and plant phytotoxicity are
associated with the use of atrazine as an
antitranspirant compound.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a method for the use of certain heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds to reduce transpirational moisture loss from plants, and thereby provide for more efficient soil moisture utilization. It is another object of this invention to provide a method for the use of certain heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds to increase crop yields. It is yet another object of this invention to provide novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds and processes for the preparation thereof. These and other objects will readily become apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the teachings herein set forth.

# Disclosure of the Invention

This invention relates to a method for reducing moisture loss from plants which comprises applying to the plant surface an effective amount, sufficient to reduce moisture loss from the plant surface without substantially inhibiting plant photosynthetic electron transport, of a compound having the formula:

wherein R<sub>1</sub>. R<sub>2</sub> and X are as defined hereinafter.

This invention also relates to a method of increasing crop yield which comprises applying to the crop an effective amount, sufficient to increase crop yield without substantially inhibiting plant photosynthetic electron transport, of a compound having the formula:

wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and X are as defined hereinafter.

This invention further relates to novel
heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds and also
to processes for the preparation of said compounds.

# Detailed Description

As indicated above, this invention relates to a method of reducing moisture loss from plants and increasing crop yields by the use of certain heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds. More particularly, this invention involves a method for reducing transpirational moisture loss from plants

and increasing crop yield which comprises applying to the plant surface or crop an effective amount, sufficient to reduce moisture loss from the plant surface or to increase crop yield without substantially inhibiting plant photosynthetic electron transport, of a compound having the formula:

$$R_1 - X - R_2$$

wherein:

 $R_{j}$  is a substituted or unsubstituted, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring. system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro. cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy. alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts. phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkox/sulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy,

polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyamino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium, -X, = X, -X = R3, = X-R3,

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R<sub>1</sub> is a substituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents

(Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido. alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl. alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, tr:arylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarhonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted

aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium, -X, = X, -X =  $R_3$ , =  $X-R_3$ ,

$$Y_{1}$$
 $Y_{1}$ 
 $Y_{1}$ 
 $Y_{2}$ 
 $Y_{3}$ 
 $Y_{3}$ 
 $Y_{3}$ 
 $Y_{3}$ 
 $Y_{3}$ 
 $Y_{3}$ 
 $Y_{3}$ 

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X is a covalent single bond or double bond. a substituted or unsubstituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulconyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts,

formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy. alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl. polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl,

alkoxyalkoxy. carboxyalkylthio.
alkoxycarbonylalkoxy. acyloxy. haloacyloxy.
polyhaloacyloxy. aroyloxy. alkylsulfonyloxy.
alkenylsulfonyloxy. arylsulfonyloxy.
haloalkylsulfonyloxy. polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy.
aroylamino. haloacylamino. alkoxycarbonyloxy.
arylsulfonylamino. aminocarbonyloxy. cyanato.
isocyanato. isothiocyano. cycloalkylamino.
trialkylammonium. arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino.
aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl.
alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl. alkylhydroxyphosphinyl.
dialkoxyphosphino. hydroxyamino. alkoxyamino.
aryloxyamino. aryloxyimino. oxo. thiono.
alkylaminoalkoxy. dialkylaminoalkoxy. alkoxyalkoxy.
alkoxyalkenyl. cyanoalkoxy. dialkylsulfonium.

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$$Y_2^{R_4}$$
; and  $Y_3^{R_5}$ 

 $R_2$  is a substituted or unsubstituted. heterocyclic ring system having at least one

nitrogen atom which is selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthicalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, halcalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts. phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl;

alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthicalkyl, arylthicalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, arcyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono,

alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

### wherein:

R, is a substituted or unsubstituted, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcacbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialky!silyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl,

nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, ... polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl,

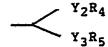
dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

R<sub>3</sub> is a substituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl,

alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio. polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido. alkoxysulfonyl. polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkyisulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino. polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino. polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl. unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arylhydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group

condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

$$-X$$
,  $= X$ ,  $-X = R_3$ ,  $= X-R_3$ ,  $Y_1$ 
 $-X - R_3$ ,  $-P - Y_2R_4$ ,  $-Y_4 - P - Y_2R_4$ 
 $Y_3R_5$ 



 $Y_1$  and  $Y_4$  are independently oxygen or sulfur:

 $Y_2$  and  $Y_3$  are independently oxygen, sulfur, amino or a covalent bond; and

 $R_A$  and  $R_5$  are independently hydrogen or substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino. aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino,

polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts. alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arylhydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy. polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy. aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino,

aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl,
alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl,
dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino,
aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono,
alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy,
alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

The alkyl-containing moieties above may contain from about 1 to about 100 carbon atoms or greater, preferably from about 1 to about 30 carbon atoms, and more preferably from about 1 to about 20 carbon atoms. The polysaccharide moiety may contain up to about 50 carbon atoms. It is appreciated that all compounds encompassed within formula 1 are compounds having no unfilled bonding positions. It is further appreciated that in order for a substituent to be permissible for the compounds encompassed within formula 1, the valence of the substituent must be appropriate with the bonding capability of the particular carbon atom or heteroatom.

Monocyclic ring systems encompassed by  $\mathbf{R_1}$  and  $\mathbf{R_3}$  in formula  $\underline{\mathbf{1}}$  may be represented by

generalized formula 2 as follows:



wherein B<sub>1</sub> represents a saturated or unsaturated carbon atom and A<sub>1</sub> represents a ring-forming chain of atoms which together with B<sub>1</sub> forms a cyclic system containing from 0 to 4 double bonds or from 0 to 2 triple bonds. A<sub>1</sub> may contain entirely from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, may contain a combination of from 1 to 11 carbon atoms and from 1 to 4 heteroatoms which may be selected independently from N. O. S. P or other heteroatoms, or may contain 4 ring-forming heteroatoms alone.

Monocyclic ring systems encompassed by  $R_2$  in formula  $\underline{1}$  may include any monocyclic ring system of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  having at least one nitrogen atom.

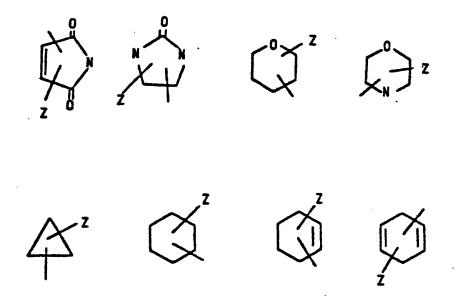
Ring-forming heteroatoms may in some cases bear oxygen atoms as in aromatic and aliphatic N-oxides and ring systems containing the sulfinyl, sulfonyl, selenoxide and phosphine oxide moieties.

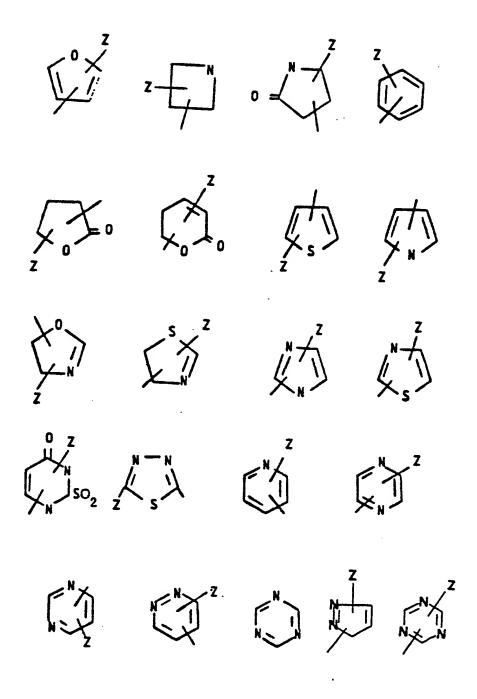
Selected carbon atoms contained in cycles formed by  $\mathbf{B_1}$  and  $\mathbf{A_1}$  containing more than 3 ring-forming atoms may bear carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted imino groups or substituted or unsubstituted methylidene groups.

The group designated as Z represents one or more substituents selected independently from among the group of substituents defined for Z herein. When the cycle formed by  $B_{\gamma}$  and  $A_{\gamma}$  contains

fewer than 4 ring forming members, it should be a saturated carbocycle, i.e. cyclopropyl. When the cycle formed by B<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>1</sub> contains fewer than 5 ring-forming members, it should contain no more than 1 heteroatom.

Illustrative monocyclic ring structures which are encompassed by  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  in formula 1 include the following:





wherein Z is as defined herein.

Bicyclic ring systems encompassed by  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  in formula  $\underline{1}$  may be represented by generalized formulae  $\underline{3}$  and  $\underline{4}$  as follows:

wherein B<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>3</sub> may be independently a saturated or unsaturated carbon atom or a saturated nitrogen atom. A<sub>2</sub> and A<sub>3</sub> independently represent the ring-forming chains of atoms described below and Z represents one or more substituents selected independently from among the group of substituents

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defined for Z herein. Combinations of A<sub>2</sub> and A<sub>3</sub> may contain in combination with B<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>3</sub> from 0 to 5 double bonds. A<sub>2</sub> and A<sub>3</sub>, independent of B<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>3</sub>, may contain entirely from 1 to 11 carbon atoms, may contain a combination of 1 to 3 heteroatoms which may be selected independently from among N. O. S. P or other heteroatoms together with from 1 to 10 carbon atoms or may contain from 1-3 ring-forming heteroatoms alone.

Ring-forming heteroatoms may in some cases bear oxygen atoms, as in aromatic and aliphatic N-oxides and ring systems containing the sulfinyl, sulfonyl, selenoxide and phosphine oxide groups. Selected carbon atoms contained in A<sub>2</sub> and A<sub>3</sub> may bear carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted imino groups or substituted or unsubstituted methylidene groups.

Bicyclic ring systems encompassed by  $R_2$  in formula  $\underline{1}$  may include any bicyclic ring system of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  having at least one nitrogen atom.

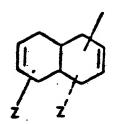
In regard to structures encompassed within formulae 3 and 4, it is noted as follows:

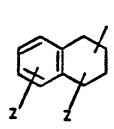
- (a) When  $B_2$  and  $B_3$  are both nitrogen, the groups  $A_2$  and  $A_3$  should each contain no fewer than three ring atoms;
- (b) When  $B_2$  but not  $B_3$  is nitrogen, either of  $A_2$  or  $A_3$  should contain at least three ring atoms and the other at least two ring atoms;
- (c) When either of groups  $A_2$  or  $A_3$  contains fewer than three ring atoms, the other should contain at least three ring atoms and the bridgehead atoms should be saturated:

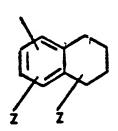
- (d) When the group  $A_2$  or  $A_3$  contains a carbon atom bearing a carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, imino or methylidene group, it should together with  $B_2$  and  $B_3$  form a cycle having at least four members:
- (e) When an annular double bond is exocyclic to either of the two rings represented in structures 3 and 4. it should be contained in a ring containing at least five members and be exocyclic to a ring containing at least five members; and
- (f) When a group  $A_2$  or  $A_3$  is joined to the bridgehead atoms  $B_2$  and  $B_3$  by 2 double bonds, the group  $A_2$  or  $A_3$  is understood to contain one double bond and the bridgehead atoms are considered to be unsaturated.

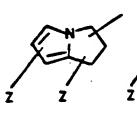
It is recognized that bicyclic ring systems defined for  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  may be spirocyclic ring systems and are not limited to the fused bicyclic structures of formulae  $\underline{3}$  and  $\underline{4}$ . Spirocyclic ring systems may be saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic or heterocyclic and may be independently substituted by one or more substituents Z as defined herein.

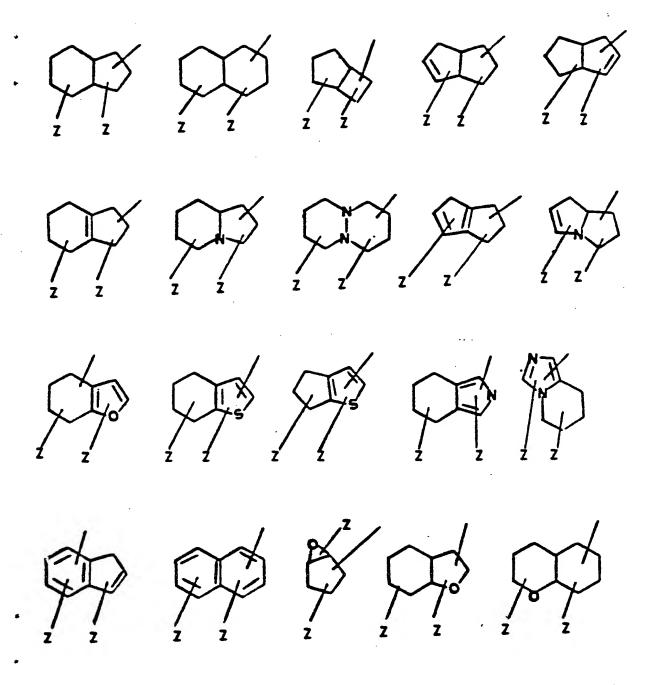
Illustrative bicyclic ring structures which are encompassed by  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  in formula  $\underline{1}$  included the following:

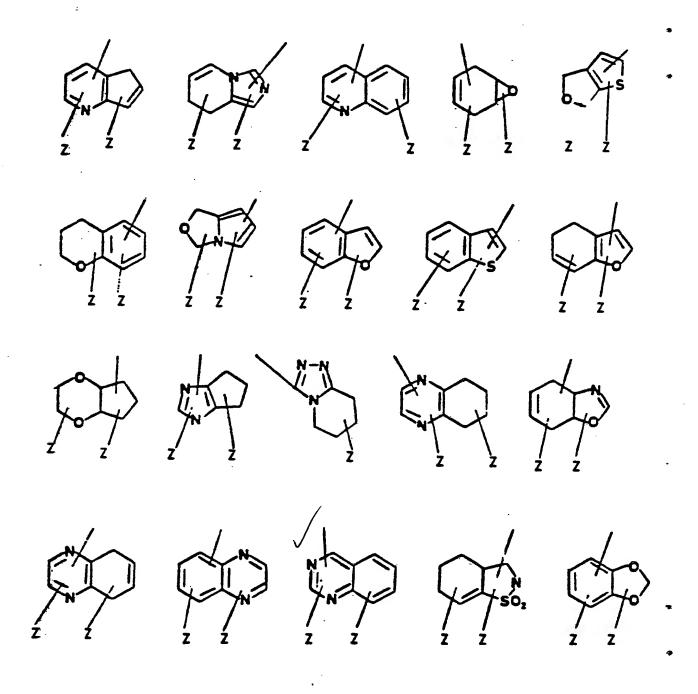


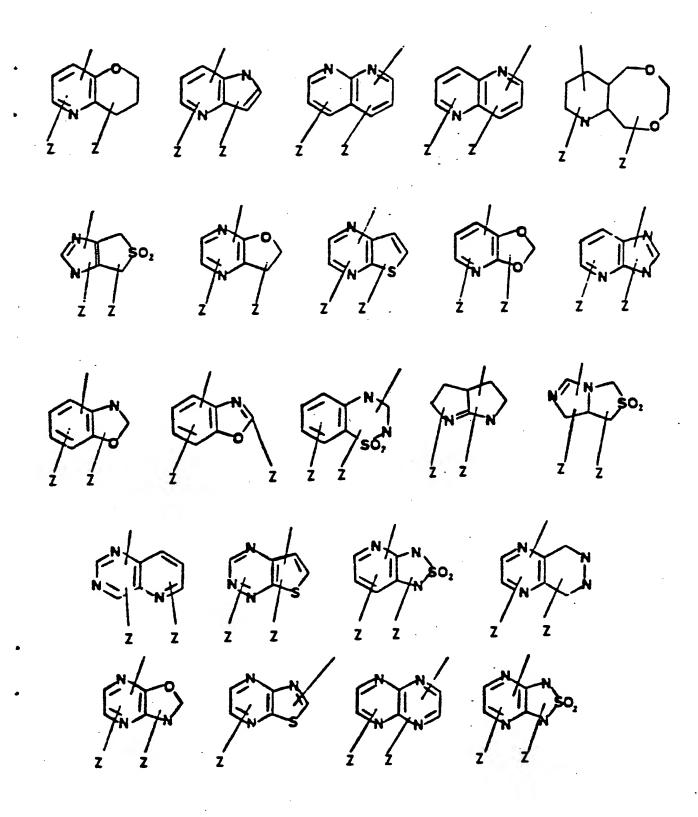


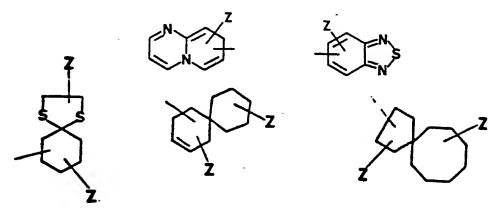












Polycyclic ring systems, i.e., greater than 2 rings, encompassed by  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  in formula  $\underline{1}$  may be represented by generalized formulae  $\underline{5}$ ,  $\underline{6}$ ,  $\underline{7}$  and  $\underline{8}$  as follows:

wherein B<sub>4</sub>, B<sub>5</sub>, B<sub>6</sub> and B<sub>7</sub> may be independently a saturated or unsaturated carbon atom or a saturated nitrogen atom, and A<sub>4</sub>, A<sub>5</sub>, A<sub>6</sub> and A<sub>7</sub> independently represent ring forming chains of atoms which may contain together with one or the other (but not both) of their two associated bridgehead atoms, from 0-2 double bonds. The groups Z represent one or more substituents selected independently from among the group of substituents defined for Z herein.

The ring-forming elements of A<sub>4</sub>, A<sub>5</sub>,

A and A<sub>7</sub> independent of B<sub>4</sub>, B<sub>5</sub>, B<sub>6</sub> and

B<sub>7</sub> may contain from 1-11 carbon atoms, may contain
a combination of from 1-10 carbon atoms and from 1-3
heteroatoms which may be selected independently from
among N, O, S, P or other heteroatoms, or may
contain from 1-3 heteroatoms alone. Ring-forming
heteroatoms may in some cases bear oxygen atoms as
in aromatic N-oxides and ring systems containing the
sulfinyl, sulfonyl, selenoxide and phosphine oxide
groups. The group A<sub>6</sub> may at times be defined as a
bond. Selected carbon atoms contained in A<sub>4</sub>,

A<sub>5</sub>, A<sub>6</sub> and A<sub>7</sub> may bear one or more carbonyl,
thiocarbonyl or substituted or unsubstituted imino
groups.

On structure 8 the groups 8, 8, and 8, represent independently a saturated or unsaturated carbon atom or a saturated nitrogen atom. The group 8, may represent a saturated or unsaturated carbon atom or a nitrogen or phosphorous atom. The groups 8, 8, and 8, represent ring-forming chains of atoms which may contain

together with 1 of the groups  $B_8$ ,  $B_9$ ,  $B_{10}$  and  $B_{11}$  from 0-2 double bonds.

The ring-forming elements of groups A<sub>8</sub>,

A<sub>9</sub> and A<sub>10</sub> independent of groups B<sub>8</sub>, B<sub>9</sub>,

B<sub>10</sub> and B<sub>11</sub> may contain from 2-10 carbon atoms,

may contain from 1-10 carbon atoms in combination

with 1-3 heteroatoms which may be selected

independently from among N, O, S, P or other

heteroatoms, or may contain from 2-3 heteroatoms

alone. Ring-forming heteroatoms may in some cases

bear oxygen atoms as in aromatic N-oxides and in

ring systems containing the sulfinyl, sulfonyl,

selenoxide and phosphine oxide groups. Selected

carbon atoms contained in groups A<sub>8</sub>, A<sub>9</sub> and

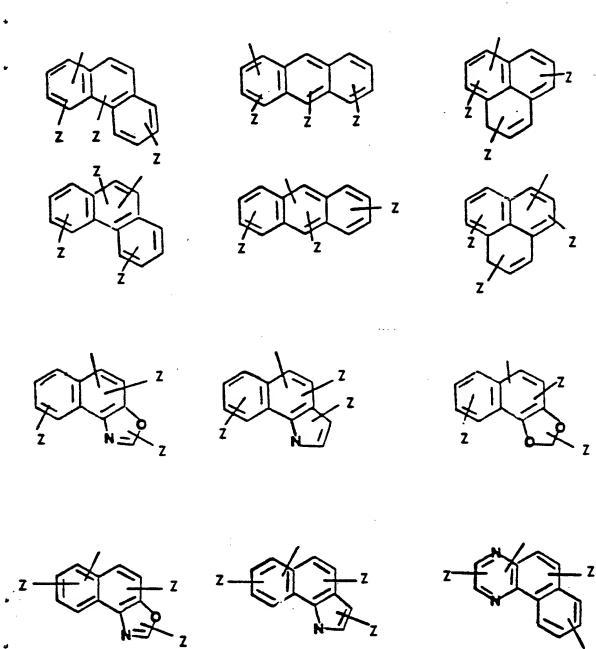
A<sub>10</sub> may bear one or more carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or

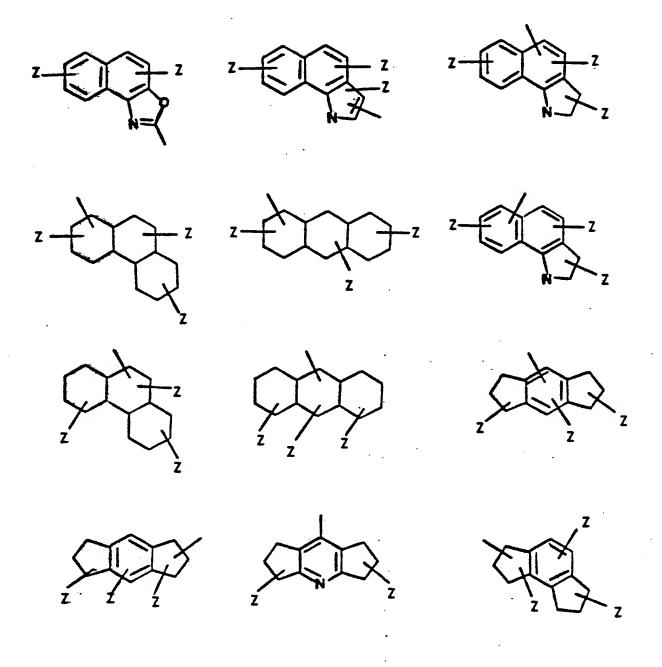
substituted or unsubstituted imino groups.

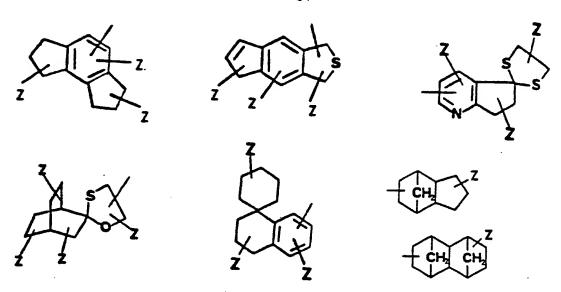
It is recognized that polycyclic ring systems defined for R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> may be spirocyclic ring systems and are not limited to the fused polycyclic structures of formulae <u>5</u>, <u>6</u>, <u>7</u> and <u>8</u>. Spirocyclic ring systems may be saturated or unsaturated, carbocyclic or heterocyclic and may be independently substituted by one or more substituents Z as defined herein.

Polycyclic ring systems encompassed by  $R_2$  of formula  $\underline{1}$  may include any polycyclic ring system or  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  having at least one nitrogen atom.

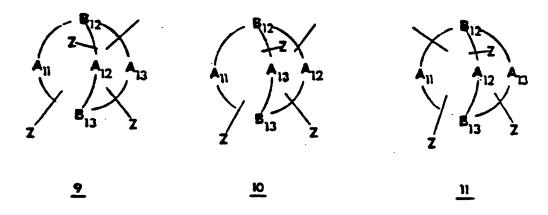
Illustrative polycyclic ring structures which are encompassed by R $_1$  and R $_3$  in formula  $\underline{1}$  include the following:







Bridged bicyclic structures encompassed by  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  in formula  $\underline{1}$  may be represented by generalized formulae  $\underline{9}$ ,  $\underline{10}$ , and  $\underline{11}$  as follows:



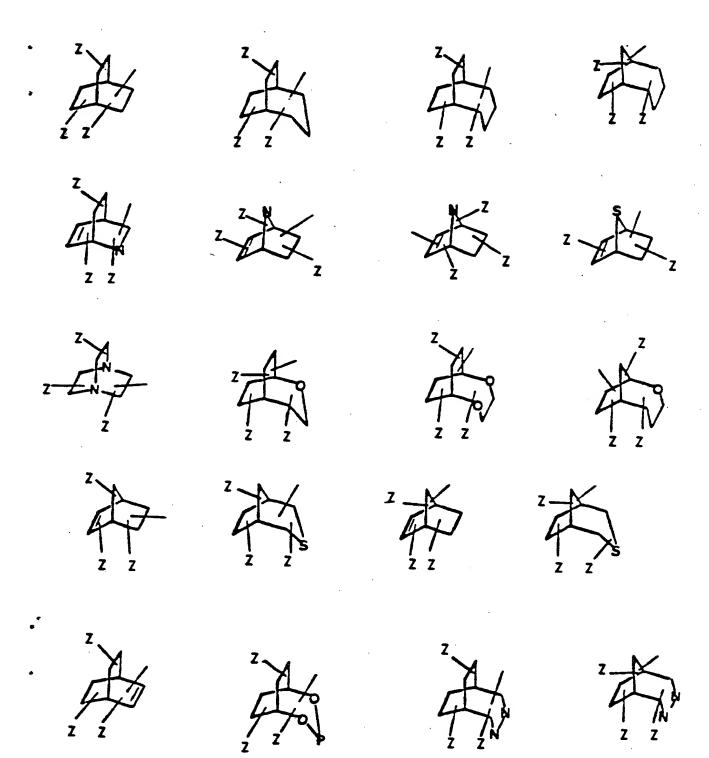
wherein  $B_{12}$  and  $B_{13}$  may be independently a saturated carbon atom optionally substituted by Z or a nitrogen atom, and the groups  $A_{11}$ ,  $A_{12}$  and  $A_{13}$  independently represent ring-forming chains of atoms which may contain, independently of  $B_{12}$  and  $B_{13}$ , from 0-2 double bonds. The groups Z represent one or more substituents selected independently from among the groups of substituents defined for Z herein.

The ring-forming elements of  $A_{11}$ ,  $A_{12}$  and  $A_{13}$ , independent of  $B_{12}$  and  $B_{13}$ , may contain entirely from 1-11 carbon atoms, may contain a combination of from 1-10 carbon atoms and from 1-3 heteroatoms which may be selected independently from among N. O. S. P or other heteroatoms, or may contain from 1-3 heteroatoms alone with the proviso that when one of the groups  $A_{11}$ ,  $A_{12}$  and  $A_{13}$  is a single heteroatom, the other two groups should contain two or more ring-forming atoms. A second proviso is that when one or both of the groups  $B_{12}$  and  $B_{13}$  is nitrogen, the groups  $A_{11}$ ,  $A_{12}$  and  $A_{13}$  should contain at least two saturated ring-forming atoms.

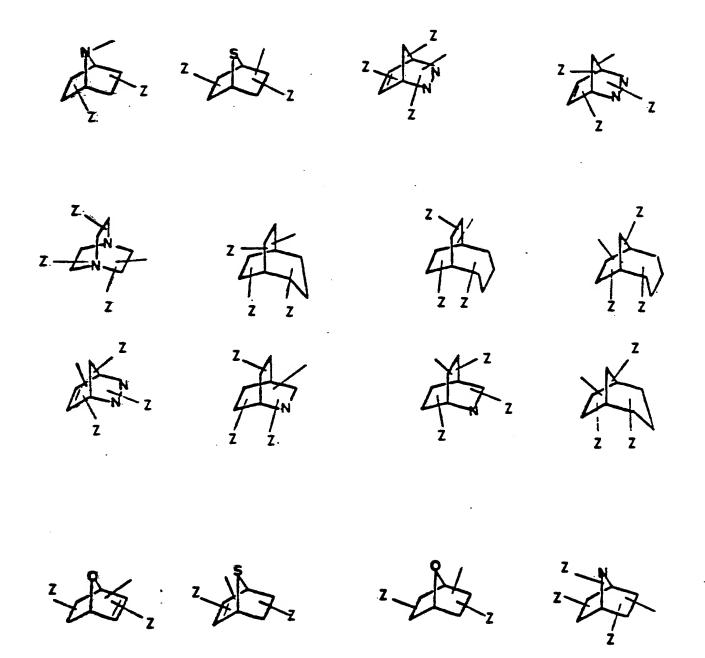
Ring-forming heteroatoms may in some cases bear oxygen atoms as in the sulfinyl, sulfonyl, selenoxide and phosphine oxide moieties. Selected carbon atoms contained in A<sub>11</sub>, A<sub>12</sub> and A<sub>13</sub> may bear one or more carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or substituted or unsubstituted imino groups.

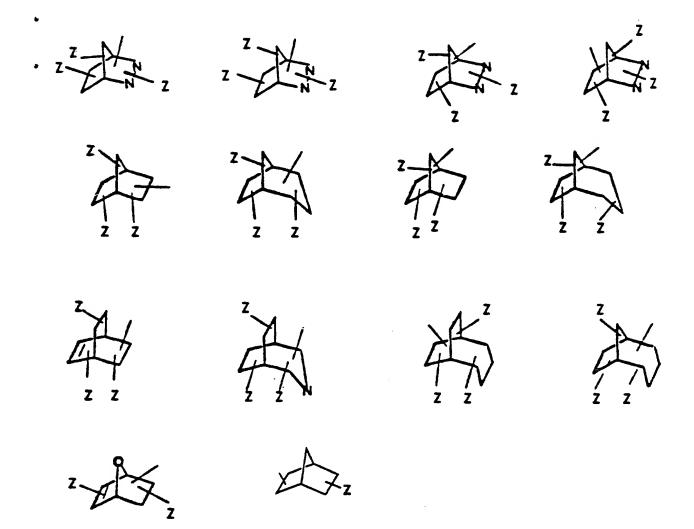
Bridged bicyclic structures encompassed by  $R_2$  of formula  $\underline{1}$  may include any bicyclic bridged system of  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  having at least one nitrogen atom.

Illustrative bridged bicyclic structures which are encompassed by  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  in formula  $\underline{1}$  include the following:



- 40 -

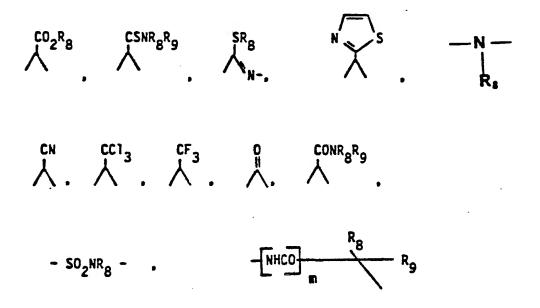


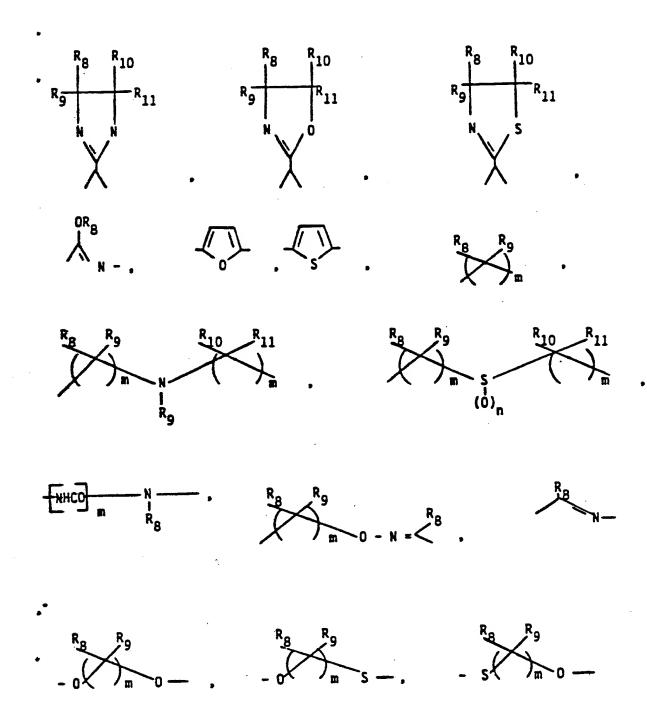


The substituent X may be an unsubstituted heteroatom such as an oxygen or sulfur, as in carbonyl and thiocarbonyl systems, or may be a substituted heteroatom or carbon atom. X may also be a covalent single or double bond. X may further be a saturated or unsaturated, branched or straight chain of carbon atoms; a branched or straight, saturated or unsaturated chain of atoms consisting

of both carbon atoms and heteroatoms; or may be a branched or straight. saturated or unsaturated chain consisting entirely of heteroatoms. Selected heteroatomic components of X may bear oxygen atoms as in the case of groups containing the sulfonyl. sulfinyl. N-oxide and phosphine oxide moieties. Selected heteroatomic components of X may bear one or more substituents Z as defined herein. Selected carbon atoms participating in X may bear carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted imino, substituted or unsubstituted alkylidene or one or more substituents Z as defined herein.

Illustrative structures which are encompassed by substituent X include the following:





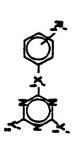
$$-R = \langle R_{B} \rangle - N = \langle R_{B}$$

wherein m is a value of from 0 to 8, n is a value of from 0 to 2, and R<sub>8</sub>, R<sub>9</sub>, R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>11</sub> are independently hydrogen or substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl in which the permissible substituents are as defined for Z herein.

It is readily apparent that formula 1 encompasses a wide variety of heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds. Illustrative heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds within the scope of formula 1 which may be used for reducing transpirational moisture loss from plants and increasing crop yield are included in Tables 1 through 43 below.

2,4-C1<sub>2</sub>
4-CH<sub>3</sub>
4-CH<sub>3</sub>
3,4-C1<sub>2</sub>
2,3-C1<sub>2</sub>
2,5-C1<sub>2</sub>
3-C1
2-C1
3,5-C1<sub>2</sub>
4-CF<sub>3</sub>
4-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>02-NO<sub>2</sub>
4-NO<sub>2</sub>
2,4-C1<sub>2</sub>

0 C1 0 C1 0 C1 0 C1 0 C1	0 61	<u> </u>	. O CI	0 (1	CH3CO- 0 C1 C	3,4,5-Cl <sub>4</sub> 0 cl (	3,4,5,6-015 0 61 (	) (3 0 c) c	CH <sub>3</sub> S- 0 C1 C		(C6H5)3C- 0 C1 C	$(c_6H_5)_3c$ 0 c1 c	(C6H5)3C- 0 C1 C 4-OCH2O- 0 C1 C	$4-(c_6H_5)_3c$ 0 c1 c $3-4-0cH_2O$ 0 c1 c $3-cH_3CONH$ 0 c1 c
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 7	2 2	2 2	Cl	c	CI	CI	CI	C		<u>-</u>	<u>.</u>	2 2 2	C C C C	2 C C C C



Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

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12E40/78 OW

	-
9	1,1
S	4

2-Br-4-C1

3,4,5-(CH<sub>3</sub>)3

4-[C2H5CH(CH3)0-]

3.5-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-4-Br

4-0-CH-

2,4

2,4-012

4-C6H5

2,4-C1<sub>2</sub>-6-COOH

4-(C6H5-N-N-)

3-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>M-

4-C1-5,6-(CH<sub>2</sub>)4-4-n-C7H150-4-n-C4Hg0-

	Ining Compounds
IABLE 1 (Cont.)	ative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Con
	Represent

	Š	`*\*\*	
er	-		4.5
2,4-612	0	5	-
4-(4-C2H5O-C6H4M-N-)- 2,3-(CA-CH-CH-CH)-	•	5	5
2-CH30-4-allyl	0	5	5
2,4-C1 <sub>2</sub>	0	5	E
2,4-C1 <sub>2</sub>	•	6	£
3,4-(CH=CH-CH=CH)-	0	5	ຣ
2,3-(CH <sub>2</sub> )4-	•	ច	5
2,3-(CH <sub>2</sub> )4-4-Cl	0	ច	2
P. 3-(CH-CH-CH)-	•	ວ	5
.,3-(CH=CH-CH=CH)-4-C1-	•	5	5
.,3~(CH_CH_CH_CH)-4-CH30	•	5	ວ
ו-כו	ø	5	5
19-1	v	5	5
3,6-612	s	ວ	ວ
I-CH3	v	ວ	
1,4-012	v	ວ	ວ

Representative Neterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

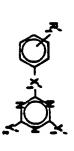
	4.2	5	ວ	ຣ	5	ຣ	-	ច	ຣ	<b>2</b>	5	ģ	ច
`*\*	=	ច	ច	5	ວ	5	•	ច	5	20	5	à	ច
		v	s	•	¥	¥	***	. <b>E</b>	Ē	臺	3	<b>3</b>	0
	er t	4-CH <sub>3</sub> 0	4-6	4-C1-2-CH(CH3)C6H5	2-C1	4-61	4-01	4-(4-c1-2-8rC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O) -2-CH <sub>3</sub>	2-CH3-4-(4-C1- 2-brc6H40)-5-C1	4-C1	4-102	4-N02	4-(c,H, CH,+

<b>.</b>	
Ø	
X T	
<u> </u>	

2-n-C7H150~	2-CH <sub>3</sub> 0-	3-CH <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> -O-	3-C1CH2CH2O-	3-CH2-CHCH20-	2,3-0-C(CH <sub>3</sub> )20-	2,3-(CH <sub>2</sub> )4-	2-CH30-4-CH0	2-Br	4-[4-(C6H5CH2O)- C6H4CH2O]-	3-C6H5-CH2O-	•	3-n-C4Hg0	R'1
0	0	• ·	0	0	0	¥	•	•	0	0	•	0	] =
C	<u>.</u>	2	2	2	2	: <b>:</b>	9	CI	ខ	2	ć.	2	١,٠
_	0	Ö		G			c	g	ġ	2	2	2	1 3

2-BrCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> - 2-CH <sub>2</sub> -C(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> -	2-0-2H50-C-0- 0	2-CF3CO2-	2-1-C3H70-3-C1	2-n-C4Hq0-4-8r	2-(c,H,-(	2-C6H5CH2O-	•••	20
<b>.</b>	0 (			0	•	<b>o</b> ·	•	1.
2 2	C1	C C	2 2	ខ	2	ន	2	13
2 2	. 5	2 2	9 9	2	<b>2</b> · ·	2	2	Y'2

3,4-(CH-CH-CH-CH)-	2-(CH <sub>3</sub> -(CH <sub>3</sub> -N=N-)-	2-C2H5-4-BF	2-C1-4-n-C3H7	2-sec-C4H9-	2-n-C4Hg-	3-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C-	3-C2H5-	4-(1-C3H7)-	2-H0	3-HO	4-H0	, R	
	•		•	0	0	•	•	•	•	0	0	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	
	. 2	2	C	c	C	2	2	Ç	C	2	2	1,1	
	2	2	۵	C	C	.2	C	C	2	2	2	Y'2	



Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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4-(c <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> 0-c-cH <sub>2</sub> 0)	2-(C2H5SCH2O)-	3-(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> SCH <sub>2</sub> O)-	4-(C2H5SCH2O)-	2-HC=CCH <sub>2</sub> O-	3-HC=CCH <sub>2</sub> O-	4-HCWCCH2O-	3-n-C7H15S-	2-1-C3H7S-	4-n-C4HgS-		R*1
	٥	•	•	•	•	•	0	0	0	•	-
2	C	C	C	C1	C	2	2	2	Cl	<b>S</b>	1,1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	≘.	2	2	2	Y'2

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12E40/78 OW

4-C6H5SO2-2.3-(CH3)2

2-C1-4-n-C4Hg0-4-(2-C1-4-BrC6H4) 2,3-(CH<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> 3-(4-C1-C6H40) 2,4-(C2H5C)2

2,3,4-C1<sub>3</sub> 2-CH<sub>3</sub>0-CH<sub>2</sub>-

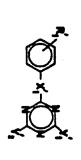
- 72 -

2-NO<sub>2</sub>-3-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> 2,4-(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> 2,5-(CH<sub>3</sub>C)<sub>2</sub> 0

2-F-4-C1-

4-{(cH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> c-c-}	4-(CF3-CO-)	4-(n-c4H90-c-0-)	4-(C1-C6H4-S02-0-)	3-C1-4-CH30-	2-F-4-(( • )-0)-	R11
ø	0	•	•	ė e	•	,
₽.	្ ន	2	<b>S</b>	S S	S	1,1
2	2	2	2	C C	S	Y'2

4-CH=C(CH)2	4-CONHNH2	3-C6H5HHCO-	4-CONH <sub>2</sub>	2,6-C1 <sub>2</sub> -4-NO <sub>2</sub>	4-C6H5CH-CHCO-	2-CH30-4-(CH3)3C-	۰.	3-[CH <sub>3</sub> 0-C-0-]	•	3-n-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> C-0-	2-8r-3-n-C <sub>4</sub> HgO-	Lo. (1)-1-13-4		3-сн3с0-	, a
0	0	0	•	•	•	6		0		0	•	•	5	•	1.7
Cl	C	*1	C	2	<u>:</u>	2		C		ខ	2	:	2	2	
C	C	-	<u></u>	2	2	<u>:</u>		2		<u>:</u>	C	•	2	2	\ Y'2



4-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C-

2,3-(CH=CH-CH=CH)-2.4-Cl<sub>2</sub>-5-CH<sub>3</sub> 4-NO2

2-C1Hg-4-ND2

2,4-Cl<sub>2</sub>-3,5-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-

2-CH<sub>2</sub>C1-4-NO<sub>2</sub>

2-CH<sub>3</sub>O-4-CH<sub>3</sub>C(NO<sub>2</sub>)-CH-

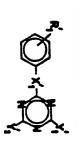
4-CH3SO2 2-CH3-4-C1-

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 1 (cont.)

4-C6H50-2,4-C12 2,4-C12 3,5-C12 3-C6H50-2,4-C12 2,4-C12

3-C5H110- 2,3,5-(C2H5)3-	3-(cH,-()-o-)	3-(4-C1-C6H4CO-) 2-NO <sub>2</sub>	3-(2,4,-()-0-)	3,5-C1 <sub>2</sub> 3-C <sub>6</sub> H50- 3-(4-C1-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CO-) 2-NO <sub>2</sub>	R'1
u u	•	o o	v	u u o o	1.7
2 2	2	2 2	S	C	1.7
2 2	2	2 2	2	c c - c	Y'2



**- 19 -**

2-C6H5	2-CH3CQ-4-C]	2-CH20CH3	2-CH <sub>2</sub> OH-4-C1	2-61-4-1102	2,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> -5-CH <sub>3</sub>	4-(H2NC-NH-)	<b>1</b> -(C)	4-CO2(CH2)]1CH3	4-(H <sub>2</sub> N-COCH <sub>2</sub> -)	R',
0	<b>=</b>	*	=	0	0	0	•	0	<b>0</b>	1,1
C		C	ន	C	CI .	S	2	ន	2	<b>1</b>
C	2	2	2	2	c	2	2	<b>2</b>	9	۲٬۶

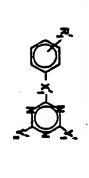
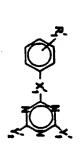


TABLE 1 (Cont.)

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compo



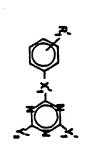
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 1 (Cont.)

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Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		-{cı-⟨⊙-so₁}		R'1
0	<b>Ξ</b>	•	<b>.</b>	0   4
Cl	Cl	C	<b>C</b>	5   I
CI .	<b>S</b> ,	2	2	C1 Y'2



Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

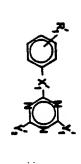
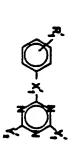


TABLE 1 (Cont.)

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

- 99 -

3-C6H5	2,4,5-€13	3-CF3	2,3,4,5,6-F5	2-CH <sub>3</sub> 0-4-CO <sub>2</sub> H	R'1
0	0	o	<b>o</b>	0	×
c	CI	2	C	C	·-
CI	2	C	្ន	C	. Y'2



Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

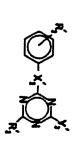
2,4-012	2,3-(CH=CH-CH=CH)-	2,4-012	2,4-012	2,4-52	3-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> M-	<b>4-c1</b>	2,4-612	x, , ,	
0	0	c	•	6	•	6	•	x, 5	
2	<u>:</u>	87	2		2	<b>-71</b>	2	6. A	
CH30	CHO	CH3	CH3		O ACH		5	2 3	

TABLE 2
Representative Heterocyclis Nitrogen - Cantaining Compounds

- 89 -

2,4-612	2,4-612	2,4-012	2,4-012	2,4-012	2,4-012	2	2,4-612	2,4-012	2,4-012	2,4-C1 <sub>2</sub> -6-C0 <sub>2</sub> H	I	2,4-612	R'2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	6	0	н'2	
C	Cl	C	2	C	2	2	C	C	C	2	2	2	Y'3	
I	-SC##	CH3S02	CF3	CH3COCH2-	CH3CO-	cc13	SCH <sub>3</sub>	C **	OCH2CF3	CI-WH-		P(=0)(OC2H5)2	20 G	·

2,4-012	2-01	2-CH <sub>3</sub> -4(2-Br- 4-C1-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O)	2,4-012	2,4-Cl2	2,4-012	2,4-612		2,4-012	2,4-612	2,4-012	2,4-012	3-1102	2,4-012	2,4-612	3-402	R . 2	
0	×	3	•	•	6	•		0	•	•	•	•	•	0	0	**2	1
2	CI	2	<u>:</u>	C	7	C		C	2	ខ	7	2	2	2	2	Y. 3	, z.
-P(=0)(0C2H5)2	CM	2	-OCHN	-P(=0)(0C6H5)2	-M(CH3)2	CH2CO2C2H5	s	-¢-cH <sub>2</sub> ¢1	CONH2	CHF2	-СяСН	-C#CH	~CH=CH2	-CaCH	*	, a	



3{ c1 ⟨○⟩ - CH, O ⟨○⟩ - O − ]	3-(n-CgH <sub>19</sub> )-	<b>↓</b> [((() (() (cH,o-)	·-[@-o-@-o-]	2,4-¢1 <sub>2</sub> 2,4-¢1 <sub>2</sub> 3-¢ <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> 0- 3-NO <sub>2</sub>	R'2	
	0	, <b>o</b>	<b>o</b> .	¥ 0 0 ¥	X.5	<u> </u>
CI	Cl	2	2		Y'3	3, 2
SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	£	CC 13	OCH <sub>2</sub> CF	CH3 C2H5	3. 3.	·

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

- 11 -

3-{ c+1, cc+1, c+1, c+1, c+1, c+1, c+1, c+1	2 CH2 CH2 CH1 CH1	4- CH,0 CH,1	4 C+40-C-0-(O)-8	4-(n-C7H150)-	R12	
ø	•	0	•	0	X 2	×.
77	2	2	2	2	7.3	
0сн3	sc <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	5 <sub>M</sub> 230	OCF3	0502СН3	מ' מ'	

TABLE 2 (cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

-[c1-(O)-cH,0-(O)-s-]	4- CH;=CHCH;0-	3-{~c,H <sub>0</sub> o-⟨○}-	4-C1-⟨○)-CH,O-⟨○)-S-]	4-C3H"NH-	3-{нсшссн,о-⟨○}-8]	3- ". C,HaS-	R'2	
•	<b>.</b>	v	<b>v</b>	cc1 <sub>2</sub>	<b>Ξ</b>	<b>Ξ</b>	× 2	
050 <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	. <del></del>	2	79	<b>:</b>	77	0502CH3	C, A	
0502CF3	OCF3	M(CH3)3 (	CH2CHF2	SCH3	SC2H5	CF3	a.	

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 2 (Cont.)
Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Conta

Representative Meteracyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds TABLE 2 (cant.)

$\bigvee_{i}$	
***	
• •	

2,3-(CH-CHCH-CH)

SO<sub>2</sub>CK<sub>3</sub>

OSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

N(C2H5)3 ®

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2,4-612

C2H50

OCH2CF3

3,4-612	4-C6H5	4-CH3S	3,4-(CH=CH-CH=CH)-	3-C6H5C0	3-NO <sub>2</sub>	3,5-012	3,4-(CH <sub>2</sub> )4	2,3-(CH-CH-CH-CH)-	4-Br	4-01	4-C6H50	2,4-612	2,4-012	2,4-612	2,4-C1 <sub>2</sub>	2,4-012		R'4
	X	0	•	7	0	0	6	v	5	•	•	0	0	0	0	0		x'3
SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH3030	Ç	0502CH3	0S02CF3	050 <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	050 <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CF3	CC13	OCF3	OCH2CF3	OCH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	CM	COCH <sub>2</sub> C1	MO <sub>2</sub>	CM	CM		æ. .v
SO2CH3	Сноосн	0S0 <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	C2H5	0502CF3	0502Cf3	0S02CH3	CF3	CC13	0CF3	OCH2CF3	OCH2Cf3	Ç	=	2	=	CH <sub>3</sub>	1	R.

=	#	71	2	=	=	=	*	<b>=</b>	-	<b>=</b>	=	<b>=</b>	I	<u></u>	2	<b>=</b>	•
																	Y'5
=	CH3	C1	<b>=</b>	×	C	-	<b>~</b> 41	=	=	87	<b>x</b>	C	<b>±</b>	=	2	<b>=</b>	4.6
æ	Ŧ	æ	2	Cl	=	=	=	Ξ	x	<b>=</b>	=		<b>=</b>	I	Ŧ	I	Γ'Y
=	=	=	c)	=	=	x	=	<b>=</b>	=	=	=	=	: 35	×	æ	Ŧ	4°8
0	0	0	0	•	0	0	•	•	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	=
_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	٠.	<b>-</b>	] =
																	6,1
•	•	•	,	•	•	ı	1	•	1			•		•	•	. 1	01,A
I	æ	=	2	2	I	<b>.</b>	I	=	=	I	Ŧ	I	<b>=</b>	=	æ	æ	11,1
<b>=</b>	I	Ŧ	=	=	Ŧ	I	æ	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	Ŧ	Y'12
0	0	0		0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	=

I	I	I	<b>=</b>	=													4.4
																	8'Y
=	NO <sub>2</sub>	±	Ŧ	OCF <sub>2</sub> H	OCF3	æ	C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>5</sub>	CF3	=	n-butylox	0CH3	£	=	t-buty1	isopropyi	I	Y'6
æ	I	=	<b>=</b>	×	*	3	I	*	*	=	I	=		=	=	I	1,1
I	=	z	I	=	=	=	=	Ŧ	=	<b>3</b>	I	=	<b>=</b>	I	I	<b>=</b>	B, A
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	•	0	ā
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	-		2
•	•	•	•	•	ı	•		· •	•	ı	•	•	1	•	•		6,A
																	1
=	_ <b>_</b>	I	æ	æ	æ	I	Ŧ	<b>.</b>	2	æ	I	I	. <b>=</b>	±	×	<b>#</b>	11,4
I	=	=	=	*	I	I	=	Ŧ	=	æ	×	<b>x</b>	=	=	=	2	21,15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	•	0	×

Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

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	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_		_	<b>.</b>
-	<b>-</b>	-	-	*													Y'5-
3	E	C	CON(CH3)2	OCOCF 3	9H <sub>9</sub> 20	CH2020	CHJHNOJO	C6H5SO2	SCH <sub>3</sub>	=	N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	CO2CH3	SO2N(CH3)2	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	*	2	1.6
	Ŧ	Ŧ	#	=	=	=	=	x	×	=	Ŧ	=	=	=	I	=	177
	I	I	#	<b>=</b>	=	I	=	=	#	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	Y'B
	•	0	0	•	•		0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	•	0	12.
		_	_					_	_	_		-	_	_	_	_	þ
	•	1			•	1	•	. 1	1	•	•	,	ı	•	•		Y'9
	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	•	ŧ	ı	•	ı			Y-10_
	I	I	æ	Ŧ	æ	æ	<b>=</b> ,	æ	æ	¥	=	=	I	=	Æ	<b>=</b>	Y'11-
	СНЭ	CH3	=	I	×	×	I	×	=	=	æ	I	I	±	±	=	Y'12_
												•				•	

TABLE 4 (Cent.)

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Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

																,
																Y'5
I	CI	87	x	C	<b>=</b>	I	Ç	=	C	æ	C	Ŧ	SO2CH3	CH	3	Y'6-
z	=	Ŧ	=													Y'7-
=	=	2	=	=	=	*	×	=	=	=	=	#	=	=	#	Y'8
0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	0	ļ.
_	_	_	_													þ
																¥'9-
•	ı	,	•	•	•	•	•	٠	• .	•	•	1	1		•	Y'10_
I	I	Ŧ	<b>=</b>	=	=	=	=	=	Ŧ	Ŧ	=	=	I	<b>=</b> .	=	71,11-
CH	£	£	2	CH	£	£	CH	CH	CH2CF3	CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	C2F5	C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>5</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	CF3	CF <sub>3</sub>	Y'12_

					=													
×	NO <sub>2</sub>	=	I		=	=	=	×	x	I	0CH3	Ŧ	I	x	СНЗ	Ŧ	7	Y'5-
NO2	*	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	SCH <sub>3</sub>	•0	SCH <sub>3</sub>	OCF2C1	OCF <sub>2</sub> H	OCF3	CF3	CH30	=	t-buty1	isopropyi	CH <sub>3</sub>	<b>=</b>	7	I	1.6
=	=	=	=		=	I	æ	=	=	=	=	=	×	I	=	<b>=</b>	Ξ	1.7
=	=	=	Ŧ		=	=	3	=	*	Ŧ	I	æ	=	<b>=</b>	=	×	I	Y'8-
0	0	0	0		0	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	j.
_	-	-	<b></b> .		-	-	_	-		_		_	_	_	-	-	~	<b> -</b>
•	ı	•	ı		•	•	•	•		•	•		•	1	1	•	i	¥:9-
•	•	•	•			•	•	1	•		1	•	•	•	•	r	•	Y'10-
æ	Ξ	=	=		=	I	I	I	Ŧ	=	2	#	=	I	=	=	=	-II,T
CM	Ç	CN	2		CH	ũ	C	2	2	2	CM	CM	Ç	CH	<b>E</b>	C	Ç	Y'12_
0	0	0	•		0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	•	0	•	0	<b> </b>

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

Representative Heterosyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

- ts -

Ů.	Representat
- 0-4	tve Heterocys
(-n- <u>-</u> x	lic Hitrogen
	- Containing
	Compounds

IABLE 4 (Cont.)

<b>₹- 0-₹</b>	
a	
3,-0-5	
×	
Ī	

C) =																	
C		CF3	CH30	CH <sub>3</sub>	NO2	2	2	I	2	#	2	=	2	=	2	<b>=</b>	Y. 6
	I	<b>z</b>	=	Ŧ	=	=	=	#	I	=	2	=	æ	#	#	*	1,1-
E	=	<b>=</b>	<b>.</b>	I	I	=	=	<b>=</b>	æ	<b>=</b>	=	<b>=</b>	=	=	<b>=</b>	x	Y'8
	-	-	<u>.</u>	-		_	-	-	-	-	•	0	•	•	•	0	3
-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	<b>-</b>	_	_				-	-	-	. þ <u>.</u>
=	*	#	#	=	=	æ	=	=	=	=	1	1	ı	1,	•	1	Y'9-
<b>라</b>	Ŧ	Œ	=	7	=	=	<b>±</b>	<b>=</b>	=	I	•	•	•	•	•	•	Y'10-
																	_11,T
=	CH3	=	æ	×	=	=	=	3	2	2	£	2	C	2	£	68	<u>T'12-</u>
0	•	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	X.

																	1
=	I	=	I	=	=	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	x	x	Ξ	#	z	*	<b>=</b> ,	æ	Y'5-
<b>=</b>	C1	`#	2	=	OCF2C1	OCF <sub>2</sub> H	CF3	N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	CH	NO <sub>2</sub>	0CH3	CH3	C	2	=	2	γ'6-
<b>±</b>	z	I	#	=	I	I	=	£	<b>=</b>	=	<b>*</b>	Ŧ	=	I	=	=	Y'7-
=	*	<b>x</b>	=	=	=	*	=				#					#	
0	0	0	-	-	0	•	0	•	0	0	•	0	0	0	•	s,	3
<b>-</b>	-	-	٠.		-	· <b>_</b>	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	÷	<del>-</del>	-	-
1	=	=	=	=	•	•	•	•	•	•	ı	•	•	ı	•	=	Y'9-
•	=	I	=	=	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ι.	•	•	<b>#</b>	-10-
<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	Ŧ	=	=	z	Ŧ	=	=	=	=	Ŧ	=	=	I	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	-11,T
<b>=</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH3	=	#	æ	æ	=	I	Ŧ	æ	=	I	z	=		=	
v •0	S	v	v	v	s	S	S	S	s	S	v	<b>5</b>	· •	s	<b>~</b>	•	<u> -</u>

Ŧ	=	2	I	=	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>z</b>	ន	1.
					<b>=</b>						Y'5-
CH30	CH3	S	=	N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	2	CF <sub>3</sub>	0CH3	CH <sub>2</sub>	Cl	Y'6-
=	=	=	I	<b>=</b>				<b>=</b>		±	1.1
±	æ	=	×	=	I	I	<b>x</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>=</b>	Y'8
•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	3
-	_	_	-							-	þ.
•	1		ı	1 .	.•	•	1	•	•	1	-6.7
•	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•		1	
<b>=</b>	=	=	=	<b>=</b>			<b>x</b>		=		-11,T
=	<b>=</b>	Ŧ	=	I	=	=	<b>=</b>	=	<b>=</b>	I	Y'12_
SO <sub>2</sub>	<b>502</b>	\$0 <sub>2</sub>	<b>502</b>	w • o	W •0	v •o	v •0	v •o	ν <b>•</b> ο	И • Б	H'a

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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12E40/78 OW

NO2	*	I	#	2	=	#	=	=	1
110 <sub>2</sub> H	x	9	CF3	=	×	I	Ŧ	=	Y'5
=	×	=	=	C	M(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	NO2	CH	CF <sub>3</sub>	Y'6-
æ	z	9	=	=	=	*	=	×	7.1-
x	=	I	x	=	=	Ŧ	2	<b>=</b>	¥'8
	۰	_		_	0	0	0	5	
								_	
x	•	2	CH3	CH <sub>3</sub>	•	•	•	•	¥.10
•	<b>=</b>	C2H5	CH3	CH.	=	<b>=</b>	=	=	11,7
•	=	I	=	CH <sub>3</sub>	=	=	=	æ	Y'12-
				4				S02	

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_6 \\ x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_6 \\ x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_6 \\ x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_6 \\ x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_6 \\ x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_6 \\ x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_4 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_4 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_6 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\$$

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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₹- n -₹.
2 × ·

Ω	<b>3</b>	-CH+C	<b>z</b>	<b>=</b>	=	<b>±</b>	=	ន	=	æ	- (CH;	-CH-CI	Ŧ	2	1.
-HIN		CH=CH=CH-	C	C6H50	=	4-C1C6H40	4-C1C6H40	=	-CH=CH-CH=CH	<b>±</b>	(CH <sub>2</sub> )4-	-CH-CH-CH-CH-	CH3	=	¥.
±	C6H2O	CH)	2	C2H2	5H93	· <b>王</b>	=	C	7	C6H5CONH	=	2	CH3	2	Y'6-
æ	I	I	=	I	=	=	Ŧ	Ŧ	=	Ŧ	=	=	CH3	=	11.7-
I	=	I	I	I	=	CH3	=	I	=	Ŧ	=	=	#	=	Y'a
•	6	<b>o</b> .	•	•	0	o	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	-
•		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	:- -
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•		٠	•	•	•		ı	ŧ	•	,	•	ı	•	1	Y-10-
	•	,	٠	,	•	1			ı	•	•		•	ı	1.11-
•	•		•	ſ	•	•	1	•	1	•	ı	1	•	•	Y'12_
SO	SO	S	S	<b>S02</b>	<b>S02</b>	<b>S0</b> 2	<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	50 <b>2</b>	S02	S02	<b>S02</b>	S02	S02	S02	1.1
2	2	2	. 2	2	C	C	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	<u>L'13-</u>
S															

2	*	=	I	I	×	Ŧ	2	I	I	2	<b>=</b>	1
5	I	I	I	Снэ	C2H2	-0-сн,	I	I	I	I	I	Y'5_
Br	C6H5	н сн	İ	CH3	3	2-0-	C ,	C6H50	<b>=</b>	•	I	Y'6-
=	I	CH <sub>3</sub>	=	I	=	I	2	=	=	I	z	۲.,۲
=	=	=	=	=	=	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	=	±	=	=	Y'8-
-	_	_		. 🛶		_	_	_	_	•	0	F
		_										
CH3	=	æ	±	=	Ŧ	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	=	=	•	ı	¥'9.
#	I	æ	Ξ.	I	æ	CH.3	I	=	=	•	ı	X-10-
I	=	I	=	CH3	Ŧ	<b>=</b>	CH.3	=	=	•	•	Y'11-
		Ŧ			`							
		80										
c	cı	-	C	CI	2	2	Cl	Cl		2	<u> </u>	Y-13-
		-	_									

*																		
=	I	Ŧ	=	Ŧ	x	<b>=</b>	æ	<b>=</b>	Ŧ	<b>=</b>	=	æ	*	=	=	=	=	Y'5-
2		C	NO2	CF3	0CH3	СНЭ	C	2	×	Ç	NO2	CF3	Снэ	CH3	c	C	=	4.8-
=	=	=	×	=	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	=	æ	=	<b>=</b>	=	<b>=</b>	=	=	æ	<b>=</b>	I	Y:7-
=	=	=	<b>=</b>	=	*	=	=	=	=	=	<b>*</b> ·	=	=	=	=	=	=	Y'8-
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. •	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ŗ.
-	-	0	0	0	•	•	0	•	0	•	Ο.		6	0	0	0	.0	Ь 1
•	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	ı	•	٠	•	•	•	Y 9
•	•	٠.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ı	•		•	•	Y-10-
0	0	•	•	f	•	•	•	•	•	ı	1	•	ı		•		•	F-5
v	s	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	ß	•	•	•	0	0	0	0	0	Y-15-
v	v	s	v	u	u	s	v	<b>5</b>	v	v	<b>5</b>	v	s	s	s	v	s	¥.

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$$x_{i} \xrightarrow{\chi_{i}} \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\$$

2	×	I	=	=	I	=	¥	=	2	<b>=</b>	=	=	=	=	=	*	2	1.
Ŧ	<b>=</b>	=	=	CH	₩02	NO2	Ŧ	0CH3	*	=	x	I	I	#	Ŧ	0CH3	I	Y-5-
2	2	=	CH3	=	=	æ	cr <sub>3</sub>	2	S	C	I	CH3	2	NO <sub>2</sub>	CF3	<b>=</b>	2	<b>1.</b>
=	<b>=</b>	I	=	<b>=</b>	×	=	=	=	=	Ŧ	=	=	=	Ŧ	±	æ	=	7.7
I	=	<b>=</b>	=	<b>=</b>	æ	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	I	=	<b>=</b>	Y . 8.
_	-		•	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F
_	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	þ
=	=	±	ı	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•		ŧ	•	Y'9-
<b>=</b>	Ŧ	<b>±</b>		•	ı	1	•	•	•		•	•		ı	•	,	•	T'10-
0	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0	0	0	•	•	0	0	0	•	P. 5
s	v	v	s	v	S	v	s	v	v	s	v	v	v	v	v	S	v	1.12-
v	v	s	0	•	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	v	v	v	s	v	s	<b>7.</b>

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x & y & y \\ y & y \\ y & y \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y' \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y' \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \\ y' & y' \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x' & y' \\ y' & y$$

Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

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#	Ŧ	=	=	*	=	2	<b>=</b>	=	×	<b>=</b>	=	×	x	1.
=	I	£	ND <sub>2</sub>	x	I	*	<b>*</b>	<b>z</b> .	Ç	MO2	=	=	x	Y'5-
05H90	=	×	I	0CH3	CH3	2	C	=	=	=	CF3	осн3	CH.	Y'6-
I	I	=	=	I	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	æ	I	=	æ	=	æ	Ŧ	1.7-
I	=	=	I	=	=	=	=	=	I	×	Ŧ	<b>=</b>	I	Y'8-
0	•	•	0	•		•	0	•	-	_	_	-	-	7
_	_	_	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	٩
r	•	•	•	•	,	ŧ		•	æ	æ	=	=	=	1.9-
1	•	3	ŧ		•	•	•		=	#	=	=	=	T'10_
			7											
	0	u	v	G	s	v	v	s	S	S	v	s	v	Y-15_
			s											

$$X_{i} \xrightarrow{X_{i}} X_{i} X_{i} \xrightarrow{X_{i}} X_{i} \xrightarrow{X_{i}$$

TABLE 6 (Cont.)

Representative Heterocyciis Witrosen - Containing Compounds

- 06 -

1			1.1.		•	17.
			×			8
			<b>=</b> .	<b>=</b>	-	6
			=	·		6
			=			8
			=			6
	<b>8</b> r	<b>=</b>		x		8
				I	_	8
				I	-	6
				=	1	8
				I	1	6
				Ŧ	1	6
				I	-	6
		Ŧ	=	¥	1	60
		1sopropy1	=	Ŧ	_	5
		t-buty]	I	æ	1	8
CH3		=	=	I	1	6
		x	=	I	1	6
		0СН3	I	<b>=</b> .	-	00

×	I	2	I	=	Ŧ	Ŧ	I	=	=	Ŧ	×	<b>=</b>	Ŧ	±	x	I	=	4.4
I																		
осн3	CH3	<u>:</u>	<b>C</b>	Ŧ	SCH3	SO2N(CH3)2	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CK	I	NO <sub>2</sub>	<b>3</b>	OCF2C1	OCF <sub>2</sub> H	0CF3	<b>±</b>	CF3	I	Y.6.
Ŧ	Ŧ	=	=	=	=	z	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	#	=	=	=	=	=	=	<b>=</b>	æ	Y'1-
æ	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	×	=	=	=	=	=	I	¥-
_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	٠ ــ		-	_	-	_	-	<b>*</b>
8	8	8	60	6	. 8	8	8	8	8	8	S	8	<b>60</b> .	8	. 8	8	00	¥.7-
또	СНЗ	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH.	CH <sub>2</sub>	×	×	I	Ŧ	I	=	=	=	I	=	<b>=</b>	=	=	X;16

									<b>=</b>								1
									0CH3								
									<b>=</b>								
					-				I								
									0								
									ı								
COCF:	COCH	H303	COCH	СОСН	COCH	COCH	CH3	CH3	CH.3	T.16-							

=	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	2	=	<b>x</b>	=	=	KO <sub>2</sub>	=	=	=	:0 <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	2	=	=	C	=	1.
												z.						
CF3	Снэ	CH3	C1	2	x	CF3	=	I	×	0CH3	CH3	<b>=</b>	C	2	=	2	=	Y.6-
×	Ŧ	=	×	=	æ	=	<b>=</b>	=	Ŧ	I	æ	æ	=	±	<b>=</b>	=	=	1.1.
<b>=</b>	Ŧ	=	=	æ	=	×	æ	I	I	Ŧ	=	æ	Ŧ	×	=	=	<b>=</b>	ļ.,
0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	_	-	_	_	J		-	_	_	_	) <sup>3</sup> -
												S0 <sub>2</sub>						
SO <sub>2</sub> CH	SO <sub>2</sub> CH	SO <sub>2</sub> CH	SO <sub>2</sub> CH	SO <sub>2</sub> CH	SO <sub>2</sub> CH	<b>=</b>	Ŧ	Œ	=	Ŧ	=	=	=	æ	Ŧ	Ŧ	=	T.16-

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

# # <u> </u>	CN NO Z	= =   <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	= =  - 	= =		- <del> </del>	<u>Y</u> -16_ SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
			į			1	
	NO <sub>2</sub>	Ξ	Ŧ	Ŧ	0	•	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	2	x	æ	=	0	•	SO2CH3
	I	NO <sub>2</sub>		=	0	•	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	<b>=</b>	×		Ŧ	0	•	SO <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>
	=	2		×	0	•	SO <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>
	CI	<b>=</b>		I	0	•	50 <sub>2</sub> сн <sub>3</sub>

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SCH <sub>3</sub>	Ŧ	NO <sub>2</sub>	×	SCH <sub>3</sub>	OCH3	x	СНЗ	CF3	-71	7	C	=	C)	C	Ξ.	Y'6	
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$$Y'_{1}$$
  $Y'_{2}$   $Y'_{3}$   $Y'_{4}$   $Y'_{5}$   $Y$ 

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IABLE 10 (Cont.) Representative Neterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

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-6.X	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH2	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH2
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<u>۲,1</u>	=	×	<b>=</b>	æ	ວ	<b>-</b>	±	=	I	<b>±</b>	<b>=</b>	æ	=	=	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	I
<u>r.6.</u>	=	CF3	OCF 2H	OCF2C1	ច	۱.	=	. 20N	<b>=</b>	3	SCH <sub>3</sub>	SO2CH3	H(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	CO2CH3	=	5	=	ច
<u>Y''</u> 5-	Cf.3	×	×	x	5	<b>L</b>	NO2	=	5	I	×	I	=	<b>=</b>	=	I	ច	ច
ᅺ	I	Ξ	±	=	5	<b>L</b>	æ	=	=	=	=	=	=	×	<b>=</b>	ច	×	x

	4.4 -6.14	CH2	CH2	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH2	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH2	CH2	CH2	CH2	CH2	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>			CHC	3	3 <del>5</del>	
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| IABLE 10 (Cont.) | Representative Heterocyclic Witrosen - Containing Compounds

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-6-X	CHCN	CHCN	снсо2сн3	снсооснз	-020-	-J=J-	-020-	-020-	-020-	-CáC-	-0=0-	-0=0-	-CH • CH-	-CH=CH-	-CH+CH-	-CH-CH-	-CH=CH-	-CH=CH-	
Y'8.																			
Ľ1.	=	· <b>*</b>	<b>=</b>	=	=	<b>=</b>	I	I	×	=	×	<b>=</b>	I	×	×	×	I	Ŧ	
Y.6.	3	CF <sub>3</sub>	=	5	×	ວ	5	CHJ	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CF 3	=	*	æ	ຣ	ຣ	Cf <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	OCH3	
<u>۲.5.</u>	=	=	±	×	æ	×	I	=	æ	=	M0 <sub>2</sub>	<b>8</b> 5	I	=	=	<b>=</b>	=	=	
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<del>oralo</del>	Y.'7- H	I	T T	Ŧ	<b>= =</b>	<b>=</b> =
***	9 1 2	=	5 5	£	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
*	7.5- NO CN	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b> =	<b>±</b>	<b>= =</b>	<b>.</b>
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presentative Heteracyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 10 (Cont.)

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λ.9 0	-2 <sup>Z</sup> H3	CH <sub>2</sub> C-	-2 <sup>2</sup> H3	CH <sub>2</sub> C-	-CCH <sub>2</sub> -	-CH2-	-CCH2	-CH2-	-CH2-
Ľ8-	Ŧ	z	x	x	<b>=</b>	æ	Ŧ	Ŧ	<b>=</b>
<u>۲.</u> 7-	×	=	<b>±</b>		<b>=</b>	æ	<b>=</b>	#	×
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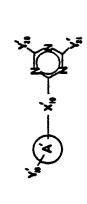
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igalt iu (cont.) Heterosyciic Mitrogen - Co	ABRIESERTATIVE HETERSKYCIIS MITROGEN - CO.		nte In Ing
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	K.9.	-C(CH3)2-	-CH(C2HS)-	-( <sup>2</sup> [2])-	0. 5	o• ပုံ	-S-CH <sub>2</sub> -	• •	single bon	single bon	single bon	single bon	single bon	single bon
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	Y.6.	0C6H5	ě	-0-CH2-0-	-0-CH2-0-	5	<b>.</b>		=	-H2-H2	=	C6H50-	=	CeHs
*	<u>۲</u> .5	=	=	=	Ŧ	<b>=</b>	=		-CH-CH-CH-CH-	-CH=CH=CH=CH-	NO <sub>2</sub>	x	-05H90	I
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۲'.6.	æ	C2HSD	CH <sup>3</sup>	ຣ
ᅻ	-6H3-	-CH*CH-CH*CK-	Ŧ	=

IABLE 11 Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



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	phenyl	-C(CH3) *NO-	ຣ	ວ
,6-612	phenyl	-CH=NO-	ច	ວ
.4-612	phenyl	-CH=NO-	ຣ	5
-N0 <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	-CH=NO-	ຮ	ວ
-CH30-4-C5H110	phenyl	-CH=NO-	ວ	ວ
19-	phenyl	-COCH=NO-	ວ	ច
	phenyl	-CH2CONHCH2CH=NO-	ວ	ច
-61	phenyl	-SCH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> )*NO-	5	ច
ا ت	phenyl	-SO2CH2C(CH3)=NO-	5	<u>ច</u>
	phenyl	Se	ច	ວ
,4-c1	phenyl	Se	5	5
-8r	phenyl	88	5	ច
-c1-5-CM	phenyl	-PO(0CH3)-	ច	ວ
,4-(CH3)2	phenyl	-PH(*0)-	-	<b>L</b>
	phenyl	-0-P0(0CH <sub>3</sub> )-	5	ច
	phenyl	-51(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -	ຣຸ	ວ
-CeHscown-	. pheny	-NH-502-	5	13
	4-chloro-l- naphthyl-	-NH-SO <sub>2</sub>	ច	SC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>

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K19-	A. phenyl	1.10-	Y.20-	1.21- F
2,4-C1	phenyl	 	r 2	OCH3 OCH2CF3
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3-NO <sub>2</sub>	2-pyridinyl	-CH=CH-(c1s)	5	5
3-N0 <sub>2</sub>	2-pyridinyl	-CH-CH-(trans)	5	<b>5</b>
12-5		-CH2CH2-	<b>L</b> .	3
3,4-612	phenyl	0 - 'J 0 -	5	ច
2,5-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	-NH-C-	ວ	ច
3,4,5-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	phenyl	-00-	ວ	0C6H5
3-01	pheny 1	-00-	-	<b></b>

IABLE 11 (Cant.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitregen - Cantaining Compounds

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-0'H2-(()-0'H2•	<b></b>	-ch2ch-		<b>-</b>
	<b>5</b>	-coch2	<b>u.</b>	-
5-C6H50-	1-naphthyl	-NHO-	5	5
2,4-012	phenyl	-8-8-	ວ	5
=	phenyl	-2-2-	ວ	5
2-F-3-C1	phenyl	-5-5-	5	ວ
2,3-(CH=CHCH=CH)-	phenyl	single bond	5	3
3-NO <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	single bond	5	3
4-C6H5	phanyl	single bond	ຣ	5
2-61	phenyl	single bond	ຣ	H3H3-
I	phenyl	single bond	5	CC13
2,3-(CH=CHCH=CH)-	phenyl	single bond	ច	CH3 SO20-

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3,4,5-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	phenyl	single bond	5	CH <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>2</sub>
· •	phenyl	single bond	ວ	CF 3CH2
2-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	phenyl	single bond	<b>L</b>	<b>La.</b>
2,3-(CH_CHCH_CH)-	phenyl	stagle bond	5	-503 €
4-CH <sub>3</sub>	phenyl	-SO2NHCONH-	5	5
12-2	phenyl	-SO <sub>2</sub> MHCONH-	5	ច
,4-612	phenyl	-CH-CH-	ច	5
3-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	phenyl	-снсн-	5	5
3-NO <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	-сн3сосн3-	5.	5
4-C6H30	phenyl	-CH2COCH2-	ច	ວ

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	-127	<b>5</b>	5	OCH2CF3	0502CH3	5	OCH2CF3	5	×	5	5
	Y.20-	ច	<b>5</b>	OCH2CF3	0S02CH3	CH3	OCH2CF3	3	5	5	ច
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	*	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	1-naphthyl	1-naphthyl	phenyl	1-naphthyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl
	<u>Y</u> .19_	2,4-612	13-+	×			I	=	3-CeHs		×

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Ŧ	phenyl	CH3 - CH2NCH2C=C-	5	ច
<b>=</b>	phenyl	CH3 -#-0-H#-	5	5
2,4-012	phenyl	-0СН2СН20-	5	ຣ
2,4-612	phenyl	-0CH2-	ຣ	ວ
2,4-612	phenyl	-ОСН(СН3)-	ຣ	ວ
2,4-612	phenyl	-0C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -	ຣ	5
2.4-61,	[ Yeard	-0CH <sub>2</sub> O-	ວ	5

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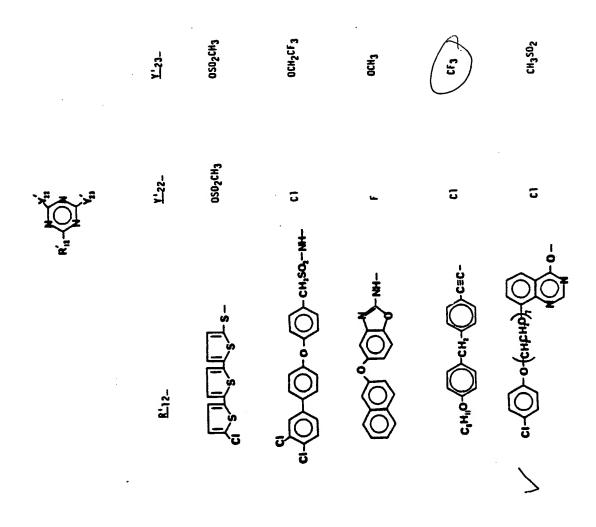
phenyl

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	<u>8.</u> 7_	6СН3	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	phényl

	-11-3	. CH3	t-butyl	. ₹3
R S S S S S S S	B.10.	CH3	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH3
	-6-1	CH3	CH3	phenyl

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



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	Y'26.	:	Ŧ	CH3CO		CH3SD2-	;	;	i	i	p	:	:
<u></u> À.ÿ.	£'11-			=	· <b>#</b>	*	s	-8-8-	-HN-HN-		single bo	•	-CH=CH-
	Y.25_	٥	ច	ຣ	5	ច	5	5	5	5	5	ច	5
	Y'24-	5	5	5	5	ຣ	ច	ວ	5	5	ຣ	ວ	2

<u>Y'28-</u>	ຣ	5	ច	5	ธ	ວ	5
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<u>Y'25-</u> C1	ธ	5	ธ	5	5	5	5
1,24 C C	5	2	5	5	ວ	5	ວ

IABLE 16 Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compaunds

IABLE 18 (CONT.) Representative Hetergeyciic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 16 (Cont.) Representative Heteracyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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R-13-	C)2CH-0-	CC13 CH-CHCN C1	-CH-CHCOCH3	-CH-CHCO2C2H5	-c02c6Hs c1	-NHCOC2Hs C1	CH <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> MH-	-CH2CM C1

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 17 (CONF.)
Asentative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

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IABLE 17 (Cant.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Cantaining Compounds

IABLE 17 (Cont.)

Representative Heterocycije Mitrogen - Cantaining Compounds

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Representative Heterocycilic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 17 (Cant.) Representative Meterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

TARLE 18 Representative Heterocycije Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 18 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Eompaunds

	Y.34-	5	ច	5	ច	5	ວ
***	Y.33.	5	ច	5	5	5	5
	<u>K</u> 12-	<b>_</b>	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	¥
	-7, <del>V</del>		<u>}</u> >		€ <b></b>		

TABLE 18 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Cantaining Compounds

		OC.H,						
(A)		蓋	Ī	single bond	G	o	ž	6
`*	Y.33.	ច	5	5	5	<b>5</b> ·	5	5
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**************************************	<u>X-12-</u>		•	•	<b>o</b>	a	o	•
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Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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** * **	K.33	ច	ច	5	5	5	5	ច
	K.12-	•	Ŧ	₹	<b>Ξ</b>	E	臺	표

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(x)	£.12.	픑	풀	. ₹	<b>Ξ</b>	X	X	¥
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<u>1.33</u>	5	ច	ច	ច	ច	5	เว
X.12-	픞	풒	Ŧ	ž	<b>X</b>	single bond	single bond
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IABLE 18 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

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<u>K-12-</u>	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	Z.	Ŧ	ŧ
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Y-34-	5	5	5	5	5	ច	ວ

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	Y.34.	ច	. 5	5	ច ្	ច	ວ	ច
> <sup>3</sup> × > <sup>3</sup>	<u>r.</u> 533	ธ	5	ច	` 5	ວ	ວ	5
	K.12	Ŧ	¥	Ŧ	Ξ	Ŧ	¥	Ŧ

	Containing Compounds
IB (Cont.)	Mitrogen .
IVALE	Heterocyclic N
	Representative

	Y.34-	5	5	5	5	5	ច	5
\$ 4 <b>&gt;</b> *	Y.'33-	ច	5	5	5	ຣ	ธ	ວ
	K-12-	¥	Ŧ	Ŧ	•	0	0	0
(¥)			-					

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	2

	Y'34-	5	5	ច	5	ច	5	5
>* * >*	Y.33.	5	5	5	5	5	ຣ	5
(v)	<u>K.12.</u>	•	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	<b>Ξ</b>	포
	न् <sub>य</sub>				-\ -\ -\ -\ 	- H		) s

TABLE 18 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	<u>1.34</u>	េច	ទ	5	5	ច	5	ច
***	1.33	Ü	5	5	5	5	ច	ច
	<u>4.12</u>	¥	Ħ	£	₹.	ž		0
(·i					-			

	Compound
	Containing
B (Cont.)	Witrogen -
IABLE	Heterocyc11c
	sentative

Y:34-	ច	5	ວ	5	ຣ	5	5
Y.33-	ច	<b>.</b> 5	5	· 5	ច	ច	5
<u>4.</u> 12-	•	•	Ŧ	CH2	•	0	CH2

IABLE 19 Representative Heteracyclic Mitragen - Containing Compounds

Y.36.	5	5	5	ច	5	<b>.</b> 5	ច
Y.35.	5	5	្ទ	5	ច	5	ច
A.13.	•	· <b>Ξ</b>	<b>Ξ</b>	•	v	205	v

IABLE 19 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		ธ	5	5	5	ຣ	5
Y.35_	5	ច	ច	5	5	ច	5
	¥	9	<b>.</b>	0	6	¥	0

Andresentative Heterocyclis Mitrogen - Containing Compaunds

R',-C≡C-	Y.37. Y.38	5 5	5 5 5	5 5	5 5 5
	R.14-	(cH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> S1 C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> 0-	СН30-Ç- О СН3МН-СН(СН3)-		CH2=CH-O- (CH3)2NCH2-

MIRSTITUTE SHEET

IABLE 20 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

$R_{i,-} \subset \subset \subset \subset \longrightarrow X_{i,-}$

1,38	5	5	ວ	ទ	ច	5	ວ	5	ວ	5	ວ	5
<u>Y.</u> 37_	5	5	5	ច	ວ	5	5	5	5	ច	5	, 5
R-14-	-cH	сн30сн2-	-ts(O)	CH3SCH2-	CH2+CH-	CH <sub>3</sub> -C- CH <sub>2</sub>	HC∓C(CH <sub>2</sub> )5-	HC=C(CH2)4-	C1-CH2-	Br-CH2-	KO-CH2-	CH <sub>3</sub> O-CH <sub>2</sub> CH-

IABLE 20 (Cant.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compaunds

	Y.38_	ວ	ວ	ເວ	5	5	5	ច	ธ	5	5	ច	
K',-C ≅ C € C	Y.37.	5	5	ຣ	5	ច	ទ	ច	ວ	ទ	ច	ច	
, <b>⊼</b> - <u>*</u>	R'14-	HO(CH2)2-	C2H5CH(0H)-	CH3(CH2)4CH(DH)-	<b>*</b>	£ .	H2NCH2-	(CH3)2NCH2-	(C2H5)2NCH2-	HCECCH2-NH-CH2-	(HC=CCH2)2N-CH2-	CH3-C-	

IABLE 20 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

$$R_{ia}^{\prime}-C\equiv C$$

	Compound
	Containing
19-1-10w1	recentative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compound
	recentative

8-15- SH K-CC12 SCH3 CH-WOH WHCOCF3 NHCGCH3 CONH2	r;39- co co co co	4 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
CH-CHCN CH-CHCOCH <sub>3</sub> CH-CHCO2H <sub>3</sub> CH-CHCO2H <sub>3</sub> NHCOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N(CH <sub>2</sub> C1) <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> NH- CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> N- CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHO- CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C-NO-	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	

	Compounds
	- Containing
10000	ic Mitrogen
	Heterocycl
	presentative
	2

	۶		<u>}</u>		
į	A.4.	K.14.	7.42		Y.44.
i,4-cı	phenyl	0	Ŧ	Ŧ	ວ
().4.c)	phenyl	0	ຣ	Ŧ	=
. (J-+':	phenyl	0	I	ຣ	×
1,5-01	phenyl	v	Ŧ	×	ຣ
CH3-4-	phenyl	· vs	5	x	5
.6H40-					
-C6H5D-		٠	<b>=</b>	<b></b>	in.
1-C6H5-	phenyl	•	Ŧ	6	ā
19-0	phenyl	•	<b>L</b>	-CH=CHCH=CH-	CH
2,4-012	phenyl	0	ຣ	-CH=CH-CH=CH-	-H3-H3
_	phenyl	•	ວ	5	ວ

Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

	<b>5)</b>				
주	A's.	<u>₩</u> .15.	Y. 46_	<u>r.a.</u>	Y48
2,4-612	phenyl	0	5	=	I
2,4-612	phenyl	0	5	CH3	I
2,4-612	phenyl	0	ວ	5	I
3,5-612	phenyl	0	<b>اند</b>	<b>د</b>	×
4-c1	phenyl		5	ວ	I
3,4-612	phenyl	0	ā	á	±
3,5-612	phenyl	•	ວ	5	ເວ
2,4-612	phenyl	a	5	ຣ	ອຸ
Ŧ	1-naphthyl	•	5	ច	ច
4-C6H50-	phenyl	s	5	ទ	5
<b>*</b>	phenyl	•	ວ	ວ	ວ

Compounds	
Containing	
trogen	
Ξ	
Heterocyclic	
Representative	

<u>Y'</u> 50
 <u>Y'</u> 49_
X.16.
A'6_ phenyl

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

2 2 Y'54\_ phenyl phenyl phenyl A.7-4-[CH3CH(CO5CH5CH3)-]

Compounds
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			¥*************************************		
Y.56-	A's.	K.18.	<u>1.57</u>	Y.58.	<u>Y"</u> 59_
ló-c	phenyl	0	5	=	I
2,4-012	phenyl	0	ວ	Ŧ	I
3,4-012	phenyl	0	5	ວ	x
( <del>-</del> -c)	phenyl	v	ច	ວ	5
3,4-(CH3)2	phenyl	0	•	<b></b>	•
=	1-naphthyl	0	ě	a a	5
2,4-012	pheny 1.	0	5	5	<b>±</b>

Representative Neterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	1,62. C1 C1	
	14.7 12 13	
ŽÕĪ.	7.60 <u>.</u> c1 c1	
	-91. <sup>1</sup> X 0 0 S	
	A.9 phenyl phenyl	
	<u>Y'</u> 59_ 2,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> 4-Cl-C6H4O- 2-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-Cl	

Representativ	A-10-X-20-	4-{4'-E1C6H40-}	4-(3',4'-Br <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> MH-)	3-(2',4'-61 <sub>2</sub> CgHq-)	1-(4:-02N-C <sub>6</sub> H5-)	4-(2'-naphthoxy-)	1-[4'-C6H50-C6H40-]
IABLE 28 Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds	 <b>4</b> :11-					<b>—</b>	
B gen - Contaînîng	<u>Y.</u> 63_	3-61	- <del>1</del>	(3-6)	3,5-612	3,5-62	3,4,5-613
Spunoduog	Y.64_	<b>5-</b> C1	#- *-	4-cc1 <sub>3</sub>	* ==	1-сн3	

IABLE 28 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 28 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	- X X X X X X X X X X	* * *	
A-10-K-20.	<u>A'</u> 11.	Y.63_	¥.64-
5-[3-02NC6N4-]		2-61	4-NO <sub>2</sub>
4-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>		2,5-012	1-C2H5
5-[3',4'-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> D-]	<b>&gt;</b>	<b>2</b>	4-CC13-+
4-[4'-C1-C6H4CH-CH-]		2,5-612	<u>=</u>
8-[3-ci -⟨○⟩	Þ	3-61	Ŧ-
\$-(C <sup>6</sup> H <sup>2</sup> CO-)		3-6	1-CH3

IABLE 28 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

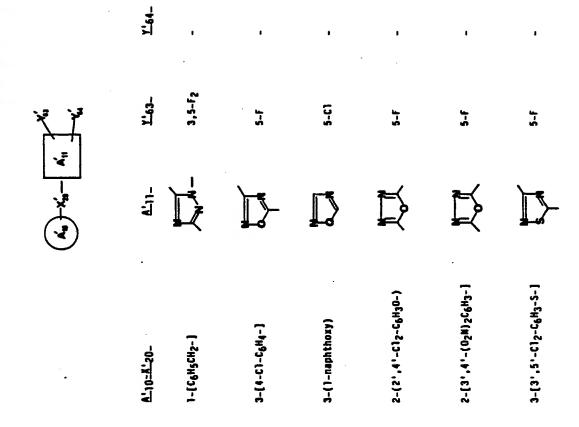
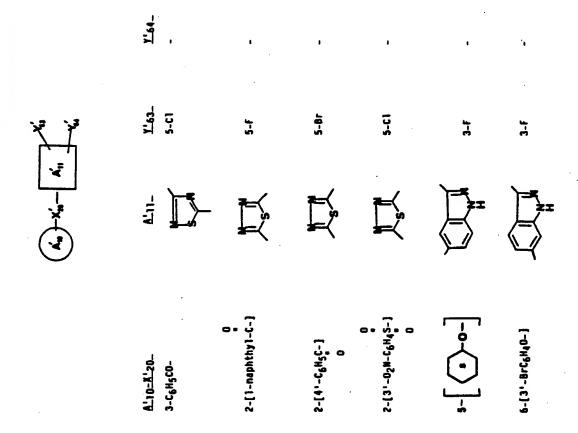
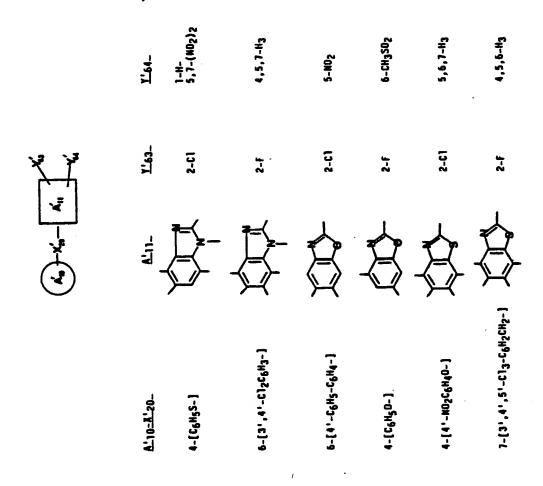


TABLE 28 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



IABLE 28 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



IABLE 28 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitragen - Containing Compounds

	Y. 64	4,6,7-H3	4,6,7-H <sub>3</sub>	4-NO <sub>2</sub> -5,7-H <sub>2</sub>	4.5.6-H
7-1	Y.63.	3-61	E-	13-61	£-0
(Å.) -X.'.	A'11-				
	A.10=K.20_	5-C <sub>6</sub> Ms	5-{2',4'-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H3-]	6-C6H5CH2-	7-[4'-645-6644]

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compaunds

H. A.	* <u>*</u> *;	<b>→</b> Ô
	` <u>*</u>	

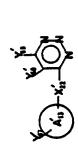
	A' X' X' X' X'.	∳→호		
A'12=X'21_	Y.65_	Y.66-		ป
6-[2',4'-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O-]	2-C1	13- <b>+</b>	3,5-H <sub>2</sub>	0
S-[4'.clc <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -0-]	13-2	t-c1	3-H-6-C1	0
4-C6H <sub>5</sub> 0-	2-C1	6-C1	3,5-H <sub>2</sub>	0
6-[4*-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O-]	2-F	4 - F	3,5-H <sub>2</sub>	0
6-[2',4'-(02N)2C6H3NH-]	2-F	<del>-</del> -	3~H~5~CH3	0
4-[4,-c]C6H4S-}	2-F	6-5	3,5-H2	0
5-C6H5CH2-	2-CJ	1-61	3,6-H2	0
4-(1-naphthoxy)	2-F	()-9	3,5-H <sub>2</sub>	•
4-[2',6'-Cl2-4'-pyridinyl-S-]	2-C1	f-C1	3,5-H <sub>2</sub>	0
6-{4'-C6H5D-C6H4CH2-}	2-F	3-5	4.5-H2	0
5-[2',4'-C12C6H30-]	12-2	3-61	H-4	-
4-[4C6H50-C6H40-]	2-F	6-F	3,5-H2	_
6-{3',4',5'-Br3C6H2NH-]	2-F	5-F	3,4-H <sub>2</sub>	-
6-C <sub>6</sub> H5-0-	2-01	•	3-NO <sub>2</sub> -4,5-H <sub>2</sub>	0
4-[3',5'-C1 <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> S]	2-F	3-CN	5,6-H <sub>2</sub>	•
4-{2',4'-C1 <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> 0-}	2-01		6-CC13-3,5-H2	0
5-{3'-C6H5O-C6H40-}	2-C1	[ <del>]-9</del>	3-CC13-4-H	•

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds JABLE 29 (Cont.)

	R.16-	6-61	(2-9	12-5	<b>±</b>	. 12-9
<b>→</b> •	Y.66_	13-4	t-c1	3-61	t-c1	10-4
A'u—x',	Y.65_	2-01	2-C)	2-C1	2-C1	13-2
** ,	A-12-X-21-	5-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> SO <sub>2</sub>	5-(2,4-C12C6H3)502-	4-C6H5S	4-CF3-2-NO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H3	5-(4-C1C6H4)502-

5-(4-C1C6H4)502-

IABLE 30 Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds



<u>Y</u> .67.	A-13-	A'22-	Y'68_	¥.69-
	phenyl	0	5	ວ
	phenyl	0	ວ	ວ
	phenyl	•	ວ	ວ
	phenyl	0	ວ	ច
	phenyl	s	5	ວ
	phenyl	0	ວ	5
4-(4,-c1c <sup>e</sup> H40)	phenyl	0	5	ວ
	phenyl	H	<b>-</b>	<b>L</b>
-	2-pyridyl	#	5	5
		•	ច	ຣ
		v	<b>.</b>	ä
	1-naphthy1	•	ຣ	ວ
	phenyl	CH2	ວ	5
		single bond	ວ	ច
		-C=C-	5	ວ

Representative Heterocyclic Mitragen - Containing Compounds

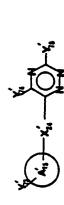
		. <b>.</b> ÎÕÎ		
<u>1.70-</u>	A.14.	X'23_	<u></u>	۲
=	phenyl	0	ວ	ວ
2,4-012	phenyl	0	2	ວ
3,5-012	phenyl	9	5	5
4-Br	phenyl	0	5	5
3-NO <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	S	C	5
2-CN	phenyl		ເວ	5
4-(4'-c1C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> 0)	phenyl	0	13	5
4-01	phenyl	¥	_	•
5-C2H5	2-pyridyl	¥	ວ	ວ
		. •	ច	ວ
ا ا ا		v	<b>E</b>	ā
=	1-naphthyl	0	5	5
4-01	phenyl	CH2	5	5
2,4-012	pheny 1	single bond	ວ	5
<b>z</b>	phenyl	-0a0-	ວ	2

IABLE 36
Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds



<u>Y.</u> 13.	A.15_	A'24-	<u> </u>	Y.75-
2,4-012	phenyl	•	5	5
3,5-612	phenyl	0	ວ	5
	phenyl	0	ເວ	ວ
NJ-P	phenyl	0	ວ	5
	phenyl	v	13	5
	1-naphthyl	0	ວ	ā
	phenyl	H	5	ຣ
			8	83
			5	5
	phenyl		ຣ	5
19-5		0	5	5
	phenyl	Ŧ	5	ຣ
	phenyl		ច	ទ
	phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	ច	ច

IABLE 32 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



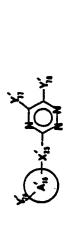
<u>A.</u> 15.		K'24-	¥'74	Κ.,
phenyl	y] stn	single bond Cl	ຣ	5
phen	, _	-2=2	c	ວ

Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

	<u></u>	ຣ	5	ច	5	ວ	7
×	#.25_	•	0	oʻ	0	•	v
**************************************	A.16	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	- Carone

<u>1.76</u>	A.16.	A'25_	<u>-11-1</u>	Ĭ
Ŧ	phenyl	•	ຣ	5
2.4-612	phenyl	0	5	5
3,5-612	phenyl	•	ច	5
4-N0 <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	0	5	2
4-CN	phenyl	0	ວ	5
3,5-612	phenyl	s	5	ວ
<b>1-</b> C1	1-naphthyl	0	5	5
3-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O-	phenyl	Ī	ຣ	5
1 <del>-</del> 2-61		v	æ	62
5-C2H5		. ¥	5	5
12-S	<u>_</u>	•	5	5 ·
2,4-612	phenyl	ŧ	5	5

IABLE 33 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



<u>Y</u> .76	A.16.	X-25.	,, 11,-	Y.78.
4-(4'-C1C <sub>6</sub> H40)	phenyl	•	5	ວ
10-+	phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	ច	ວ
2.4-612	phenyl	single bond Cl		ច
· <b>*</b>	phenyl	-ניני	5	5

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	قريعي		
	A.17-	K'26-	Y*80-	<b>&gt;-i</b>
3,5-612	phenyl	0	כ	J
4-N02	phenyl	0	ຣ	J
4-CN	phenyl	•	ວ	U
2,4-612	phenyl	Ŧ	ច	J
2,4-612	phenyl	0	·.	u
3-C6H50	phenyl	<b>Ξ</b>	ີເວ	J
2,6-612	phenyl	-CH=NO-	ຣ	<b>.</b>
3,5-612	phenyl	- vs		3
2-N0 <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	Ŧ	5	
2,3-(CH <sub>2</sub> )4	phenyl	•	ເວ	J
2,4-012	phenyl	0	<b>u.</b>	٠
3,5-012	phenyl	0	<b>8</b>	-
2,5-012	phenyl	0	<b>L</b>	-
3,5-612	phenyl	v	8	<b></b>
2-C1-2,3- (CH <sub>2</sub> )4-	phenyl	0	ច	ü
4-(4'-C6H50- C6H4)-	phenyl		ច	3

IABLE 34 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

	Y'81-	<b>5</b> .	5	ວ	ວ	3	0SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CC 13	0S02CF3	0C0C2H5	OCH2CF3	5	ເຕີ
	Y'80_	5	ຣ	5	C	S	050 <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CCJ3	*5	*5	OCH2Cf3	-w <sup>Q</sup> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	CF3
مر مراجع	X.26_	-N,C0C3H3	v	v	0	0	0	v	0	S	0		v
YE Y	A''17.	phenyl		phenyl	1-naphthy1	phenyl	1-naphthy1	phenyl	phenyl	3-pyridinyl	phenyl		phenyl
	<u>-21.79</u>	2-N02	4-CH3 <sup>S</sup>	2,4-612	•	2,4-612	<b>.</b>	3~C <sub>K</sub> H<0-	4-CH <sub>2</sub> 0-	5-C <sub>K</sub> H <sub>5</sub> 0-	2,4-612	2,6-(C2H5)2	3,4,5-813

IABLE 34 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

	**************************************			
-6(7)	A-17-	<u>K-</u> 26_	Y.80-	Y.81_
-0-			NO <sub>2</sub>	0 000245
2,4-612	phenyl	•	5	CH30
6-C1 .	phenyl	0	15	3
3,5-812	phenyl		ເວ	OCH2CF3
3-102	phenyl	0	5	SC2HS
2,4,5-613	phenyl	<b>.</b>	נז	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
4-CF3	phenyl	•	OCH2CF3	OCH2CF3
3-CN	phenyl	9	OCH2CF3	ວ
3-C6H50	phenyl	0	CH <sub>3</sub> S-	ຣ
3,4,5-(CH3)3-	phenyl	0	ະເວວ	5
3,5-612	phenyl	0	CH <sub>3</sub> 0-	. 13
3,5-612	phenyl	0	ວ	CH30-
2,4-012	phenyl	v	<b>L</b>	(CH3)2N-
4-C6H50-	phenyl	0	NO <sub>2</sub>	5
4-CH <sub>3</sub> S-	phenyl	0	ວ	ច
2,4-F2	phenyl	0	ច	ŗ.

<u> TABLE 35</u> Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen <u>- Containing Compounds</u>

Y'85_	5	5	5	ច	5	ວ
Y-84_	5	ច	5	5	ច	5
1.83. 1.27. R.17.	-0- <del></del>	-0	-0-(C)-(H)-0-	- 0 - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	$(\bigcirc)$	-0-0-8-0-0-
-28,7	5	5	5	5	5	

IABLE 35 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

	¥.	5	5	ວ	ច	ច	5	5
	¥.84-	5	5	ច	5	5	<b>S</b>	5
	£'17	:-•-(	<b>≠</b>		Ø		; • • • •	; ~~~~~~~
	K-27-		, =0 <u>=</u>	=	· <b>z</b>	- <b>T</b>		
·	<u>Y.</u> 83_	0,	ច	5	5	5	201	5
	Y. 82-	ຣ	5	5	5	נ	5	5

IABLE 35 (Cant.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

<del>K</del> −X 2 × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×

Y.85_	ច	ວ	C	ច	ວ	ວ	ច	5	5	ວ	ច	5
Y'84_	5	5	5	5	5	ຣ	5	ច	5	5	ច	5
R.17.	;	;	1	;	;	ł	;	- ;	;	:	ŀ	: .
-12'X	-88-88-		-\$-	ν' = 0	-502	single bond	-5-5-	9-	<b>.</b> 0	-0::0-		
Y'83_	5	ວ	5	5	ច	5	ວ	5	ច	5	5	້ 5
Y'82_	ច	ຣ	ច	5	5	5	5	ວ	<b>5</b> .	ວ	ຣ	ច

IABLE 35 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

Y'85-	ວ	ច	ច	ົວ	ច	5	5
Y'84-	ច	5	5	5	5	ຣ	ច
R-17-	; ~ .b	CH3CO-		СНД	п-с,н,о	<b>ē</b>	O-cHo-O
-127	OI ;O	, <b>=</b>	z	<b>=</b>	=	æ	2
Y'83-	5	ຣ	5	ຣ	5	ច	ຣ
Y.82-	5	ច	5	ច	. 5	ຣ	ຣ

•

-

IABLE 35 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Y.85_	ຣ	ច	5	5	5	5	5	5.	ວ	5	ច
7.837 - K.277 - K.277 - C.2	<u>Y</u> '84_	5										
	<u>R.</u> 17_	n-C4Hg-	-CH-	CH2"CHCH2-	CH <sub>3</sub> 0-C0-	CH3S02-	CF 3502-	ົ້		0C2H5	ច	
	¥.27.	z	=	2		*	=	•	a.	<b>a</b> .	0-4	0.4
2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Y.83-	ຣ	5	5	ວ	ວ	ច	ວ	5	ច	ຣ	ច
	Y.82_	ច	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	ຣ	5	5

5

ວ

5

	Compount
	Containing
E 35 (Cont.)	c Nitrogen -
IVBUE	Heterocycli
	presentative

Y.'84.	2	5	ច	ວ	5	ច	5
R'11-	CH <sub>3</sub> 0-	<b>!</b>	1	1	1		ı
# <u>'</u> 21_	0.7	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	-0 -0-0-	-0-CH-O	-o-ch	(O)-10-0-(O)	
Y.83-	ច	5	ច	5	ច	5	ច
Y'82-	ច	5	5	5	5	5	5

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¥*85_	ច	5	5,	5	5	5
¥'84-	ຣ	; <b>5</b>	5	5	ຣ	ບ
R-17-	:		<b>:</b> .		:	:
<u>K'</u> 21_	- OCH,	CH <sub>2</sub> O		CHOC CHOC	-6 -0- С'носсно	
Y.83-	5	5	5	ច	5	5

£ 35 (Cont.)	c Mitrogen - Containing Compounds
_	3
al t	ogen
2	Hitr
ABLE 3	2
Z	CVC
	eterc
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	ativ
	cent
	ě

Y.85_	5	ច	5	5	ច	ច
¥.84-	5	ច	5	5	5	<b>-</b>
F.11.	:	<b>:</b>	1	1	:	;
<u> 1127 - </u>	Hotothio -0-	-o-O-O-O-NH- CI CH, C,H,	-0-(O) \$ (O) \$ (O) -0-	-0(C)-HN, HD, HD, CH, NH-(C)-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0	-o-{O}-o-йнэнээо-{O}-o-	-e-{
Y'83.	ច	5	5	ວ	ច	ច
Y-82-	5	ច	5	5	ຣ	ວ

IABLE 35 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

<u>Y'8</u> 5_	5	5	5	5	ច	5
<u>Y</u> *84_	la.	5	5	5	5	ວ
<u>#.</u> 17.	ì	i	:	:	1	:
K-21-	-s-O-HHGNHCHCHMHGNHCO-S-CHO	-0-(O)-00-00-00-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-	-°-{((()-°-{(()-°-()-°-	O.O.O	-°-{\(\one\one\one\one\one\one\one\one\one\one	-,Q,Q
Y.83.	5	5	ຣ	5	5	. 5
Ľ.82-	5	5	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	· 5	5

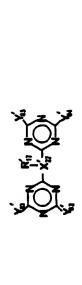
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 35 (Cont.)

Y.85.	ច	. 5	5	5	5	ວ
Y.84-	5	5	5	5	5	5
<u>8.</u> 17.	;		ŧ	1		ł
- K-27-	-0-(O)-(O)-0-	-°-{(()-°-{(()-°-	о-{()-ин- Зон-ун-усо-{()-о-	-o-O-ONHCHCHOOO-O-	-s-{\rightarrow -o-{\rightarrow -ch,ch;-{\rightarrow -o-{\rightarrow -o-{\righ	-ร-(()-หว่หว่หว่หว—
Y 83	ຣ	5	5	5	5	5
Y'82-	5	5	5	CH <sub>3</sub> 0	5	ວ

IABLE 35 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

<u>Y</u> .85_	5	5	5	5	5	5
Y'84_	5	5	5	5	ទ	5
R.17.	:	;	ŀ	;	1 .	;
4.27.	-о	-o-C-WHICCHCHANGO-30-	-о-{○}-о-ўнэ́нэо-	- 0-{О}-о'нэ'нэо'нэо-	-0-(〇)-ฮหว่หว่ไฮหวหว)0-	-{()}-o(ch,ch,o), -{()}-
Y: 83-	5	5	5	5	5	5
Y'82.	ច	5	5	5	5	ຣ

IABLE 35 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



<u>Y</u> '82-	Y.83.	-دجير	R-17-	-98, <u>X</u>	<u>Y</u> '85-
5	5	- 0-{()}-(cH;cH;0)-0-()-0 -	;	5	5
_	5	-0-C-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-O	;	ច	5
_	5	-o-{O}-o-з'ндноэо-{O}-o-	;	ច	5
	ច	-s-{О}-им(;из)-g-{О}-o-	:	5	5
	5	-S CHO NHCHCHCHNHONH O S-	ŀ	ຣ	5
	5	0-{(()-HN-100H000-(())-0-	;	5	5
	ຣ	-о- <del>{</del> О - о - о - о - о - о - о - о - о - о -	;	2	5
снз	ច	-0-(O)-C-(C-(-)-0-(C-(-)-0-(-)-0-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)	;	5	5

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	K'28-	•	•	0	٥	0	0	0
·	6 <del>8,</del> √	±		r	±	Ŧ	I	<b>±</b>
		Ξ	-H3-H3-H3-H3-	Ξ	-0,40(○)-cH,0-	=	I	<b>±</b>
	<u>Y</u> *87_	-0'H3-(Q)-(Q)	C,H,O-()-N=N-	n-C7H150-	Ξ	n-C9H19-	-C.H.G0-O.	
	¥*86-	×	I	I	<b>=</b>		<b>=</b>	I

IABLE 36 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

¥'86-	Y.87.	Y.88_	Y.89	K'28_
<b>x</b>	CH, o-CH, o-	35	<b>±</b>	•
=	CH, O	<b>=</b>	=	0
<b>x</b>	-i(cu),-(cu),-	×	* *	
=	CH,0 -(CH,)1-	<b>.</b>	±	<b>o</b> '
5	-t'h-)-dcн)-	±	ច	0
I	C,H,OCCH,O (CH,	· •	I	

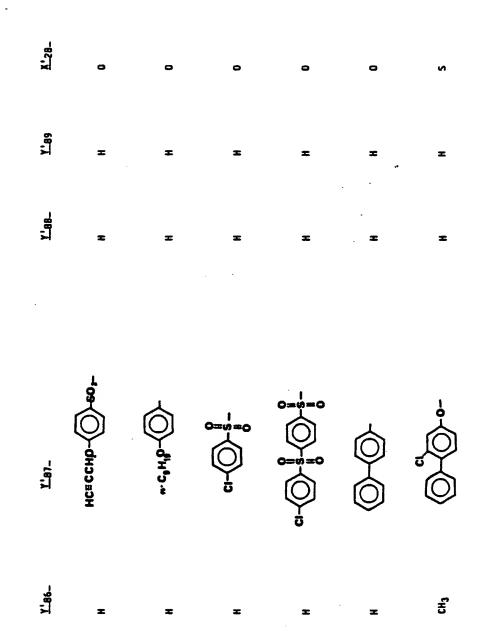
TABLE 36 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyciic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

X.28-	0	o	· •	•		•
68, <del>∀</del>	5	I	ច	5	=	Ŧ
, K. 88.	· <b>ェ</b>	= .	_ <b>=</b>	=	£	r
<u> </u>		сн,=снсн,0-(Сн,),-	CH <sub>1</sub> =C-CH <sub>2</sub> O-CH <sub>2</sub> ) - C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) - CH <sub>3</sub> - CH <sub>3</sub> - CH <sub>3</sub>	сі нсвссн <sub>1</sub> о- <mark>С</mark> Ссн <sub>1</sub> );	-s-(O)-cHo-(O)	- s-{О}-анснр-С
-98-A	5	I	5	ច	æ	I

X.28 Y'.89 Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds Y'88-TABLE 36 (Cont.) Y-81-Y.86-

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

IABLE 36 (Cont.)
Representative Meterocyciic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



CURSTITUTE SHEET

IABLE 36 (CONT.)	Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

A'28-	0	205	•	•	•	•
Y'.89	<b>±</b>	x	I	±	<b>=</b>	I
¥.88_	<b>.</b>	=	CH3	±	<b>=</b>	I
۲٬8٫۰	сі — О — О — пис (сні) і п	сі — Ос (сн.), мнс (сн.), мн —	OCHCHO-CHCHIO-	CI - CH-CH-CH-CH-NHC-NH - CH-NHC-NH - CH-N	сі Сі Сі	CNHCHCH,NHCHCH,NH-
-98			•			_

TABLE 36 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

X-28_	<b>v</b>	Ξ	•		• • ·
, <del>,</del> ,	<b>±</b>	=	5	Ŧ	<b>=</b> =
Y'88.	±	=	5	5	* *
Y.87_	CI CI CH,	-C,N,C 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	CH3CH2(CH2)5CH2-	СН30СН2С42ССН2-СН2С-О-	СН, ОСНСН, ОСН, ОСН, ОСН, ОСН, ОСН, ОСН,
Y-86-	=	<b>*</b>	I	5	<b>* =</b>

E.	$R_{in} \left( \overrightarrow{A_{in}} \right) \times_{in} \left\langle \overrightarrow{C} \right\rangle V_{in}$		
R-18-	A'18-	K'29_	<u>Y.90</u>
*	phenyl	0	5
4-C1	phenyl	0	5
2.4-612	phenyl	0	5
3-CN	phenyl	•	5
2,4-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	0	ວ
2-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-C1	phenyl	0	5
4-CH30-	phenyl	•	ច
3-C,H3CH20-	phenyl	•	ວ
3,5-612	phenyl	0	5
2,4,5-Br <sub>3</sub>	phenyl	v	ວ
2,4-612	phenyl	v	ວ
3-(4-C1-C6H4)-	phenyl	ø	5
to-+	phenyl	E	ច
t-c1	phenyl	Ŧ	***
3,4,5-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	pheny l	Ŧ	<u>.                                    </u>
3-cH30-	phenyl	¥	<u>.                                    </u>
3-NO <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	•	<u>.</u>
3,4-612	phenyl	<b>.</b>	5

IABLE 37 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

Ĕ	$R_{i_0} \left( A_{i_0} \right) \times_{i_0} \left\langle \bigcap_{i=1}^{i_0} Y_{i_0} \right\rangle$		
-81-85	A.18	X'29.	<u>Y.90</u>
2,4-612	pheny 1	single bond	ច
I	phenyl	single bond	2
4-(C6H30)-	phenyl	single bond	<b></b>
4-CF3	phenyl	-HN03-	5
3-61	phenyl	-)#j	5
<b>.</b>	1-naphthyl		5
10-4	1-naphthy1	0	5
5,6,7,8-H	1-naphthyl	0	
6-CH <sub>3</sub>	3-pyridinyl	0	44-
3-61	4-pyridinyl	•	5
12-5	2-thienyl	•	5
3-61	phenyl		6
I	2-benzoxazolyl	==	2
=	2-naphthyl	0	5
2,4-612	phenyl	-сн <sub>2</sub> 0-	5

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

•	
Ria (Air) Xin (Air)	

B.10.	A.18	X'29.	X.90
=	phenyl	•	ច
=	phenyl	v	נ
4-c1	phenyl	0	ũ
3,5-c1 <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	s	5
4-ceHso-	pheny 3	•	5
2,4-Br <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	v	5
4-CH <sub>3</sub>	phenyl	0	<u>.</u>
3-(4-C1-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> D)	phenyl	0	ច
3-c <sub>H50-</sub>	phenyl	X 2	5
3-c <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> 0-	phenyl	H	4.
2,4-012	phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	ច
2,4,5-613	phenyl	single bond	5
4-CH <sub>3</sub> 0-	phenyl	single bond	5
3,5-(CH <sub>3</sub> O) <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	•	5
2-Br-4-Cl	phenyl		B
3-C1-4-CH3CH20	phenyl	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	ច
3-CH3CH20-4-CH3	phenyl	-CONH-	ວ
=	1-naphthyl	0	5

	Compound
	Containing
7	1
30 1000	c Mitrogen
INDLE	Heterocyclic
	presentative

<u>| IABLE, 39</u> | Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	A.18.	, 1, 29, 0	Y:90
	prend converse	<b>.</b>	; ;
	phenyl		5
	phenyl	0	ច
	phenyl	•	5
3,4-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	phenyl	<b>v</b>	5
	phenyl	w	2
- <del>-</del>	phenyl	w	ច
•	phenyl	•	ច
	phenyl	0	5
2,3-0CH <sub>2</sub> 0-	phenyl	H	<b>L</b>
	phenyl	<b>32</b>	-
	phenyl	0	<b>L</b>
	pheny 1	0	ច
	phenyl	•	5
	phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	ວ
	phenyl	single bond	ຣ
	phenyl	· single bond	5

	Compounds
-	Containing
39 110011	Mitrogen
IMBLE	resentative Heterocyclic Mitrogen
	resentative

K <sup>2</sup> 29- Y'90 CH <sub>2</sub>		A-18- phenyl phenyl 1-naphthyl 2-naphthyl 1-naphthyl 2-pyrldinyl 3-pyrldinyl	R'18- 2-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-Cl 3-Cl 4-Cl 4-Cl 4-Cl 8
5	0	2-thlenyl	
<b>L</b>	•	3-pyridinyl	
ຣ	0	2-pyridinyl	_
5	0	1-naphthy1	
5	0	2-naphthyl	
	0	1-naphthy1	
	3	phenyl	
	3	phenyl	
	5	phenyl	13-4-
	¥ď.	A_18_	

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IABLE 40 Representative Heterosyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

		R X I.		
R'19	ж, 30	1.7	2,2	۲٬۹۱
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	single band	•	0	ຣ
CH2=CHCH2-	single bond	•	•	- 5
HCaCCH <sub>2</sub> -	single bond	0	0	5
, E	single bond	, <sub>1</sub>	•	5
HW.C.	single bond	0		
-ОН	single bond	0		5

Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 40 (Cont.)

		R. X. L. X.	`* <u>`</u>		
R'19	×,30	1,1	2,2	۲,4۱	V.92
сн <sub>3</sub> (сн <sub>2</sub> )16°с-	single bond	•	9	5	5
H2H-C-	single bond		•	ច	5
(HDCH2)3C-	single bond	•		ច	ວ
	single bond	•	<b>6</b>	ទ	ច
CH3OCH2CH2~	single bond	<b>.</b>	0	ច	ច
5-bromo-2-thlazolyl	single bond	•	0	ច	5

IABLE 40 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyciic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		H, X,	`* <u>`</u> *		
R'19	к, 30	1,1	2,2	۲,91	۲۰۹۶
2-pyridinyl	single bond	0	•	ច	5
5-bramo-2-pyridinyl	single bond	•	0	5	ຣ
6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl	single bond	•	9	5	ច
2-benzimidazolyl	single bond		9	5	ຮ່
2-(2-indolyl)ethyl	single bond	<b>a</b>	0	5	5
2-thlenylcarboxamido	single bond	0	0	ច	5

	Compounds
	Containing
40 (Cour.)	Witrogen -
IVE	teterocyc11c
	presentative

1,0	K'30	1,2	2,2	۲,91	۲. 92
2-benzoxazolyl	single bond			5	<b>5</b> .
2-benzothlazolyl	single bond	•	0	5	5
3-pyridinylmethyl	single bond	·	9	5	ច
2-pyridinylmethyl	single bond	. •		5	ច
4-pyridinylmethyl	single bond	•	9	5	5
3-phenyl-2-propenyl	single bond	œ	0	ច	. 2

IABLE 40 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

R, -X, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1	
·	

x,30	1,1	1,5	۲, ها ا	Α, , 25
single bond	•	•	5	5
single bond	•	•	5	5
single bond	<b>a</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>5</b>	ີວ
single bond	•	•	5	ច
single bond	•	•	<b>5</b> ·	5
single bond	0	0	<b>L</b>	<b>L.</b>

4-tolylsulfonyl

phenylethynyl

3-phenylpropyl

	Representative	IABLE 40 (Cont.) Heterocyclic Mitrogen -	IABLE 40 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds	Compaunds	
		R. X	¥-`}* }=(**		
R'19	x,30	1,1	2,5	16,1	¥,82
2-phenylethyl	single bond		0	E G	I
benzenesulfonyl	single bond	o	•	CH3	. 5
benzyl	single bond	•	<b>a</b>	5	5
CzHs	single bond	•	•	<b>L</b> .	ច
cyclohexyl	single bond	9		'يُحه	5
cyclohexyl	single bond	•	•	<b>1</b> 0-	±

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R*19	K,30	1,1	2,2	16,1	۲,62
3-methyl-5-1soxazolył	± .		•	5	ຣ
5-methyl-3-1soxazolyl	±	•	9	5	5
3-methyl-5-1sothlazolyl	- <del>-</del>	•	•	5	5
5-bromo-3-isothiazolyl			9	5	5
5-ethyl-2-{1,3,4-thladlazolyl}	±	•		5	5
3,5-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl	<u> </u>	ø	•	ច	5

Y'92

TABLE 40 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 40 (Cont.)

`` `K*		~

91,8	X,30	1,2	2,2	٠. ا	۲٬92
3,4-d1chlorophenyl	- - -	· w	vo	5	5
phenyl	-CH2-	·	us	5	5
4-chlorophenyl	-CH2-	v	v	<b>5</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>
3-methyl-4-chlorophenyl	single bond	и	v	ä	<b>=</b>
phenyl	-CH2-	٥	•		5
2-furyl	-CH2-	CH <sub>3</sub> N	•	. 5	ច

TABLE 40 (Cont.)

Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

K'30	1,1	2,2	16,4	۲٬92
-сн(снз)-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N	e	ច	5
-N(CH3)-	•	•	5	I
-CH2-	•	•	5	5
single band	0	•	5	Ŧ
cinale bond	0	<b>.</b>	5	I

Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

×	¥,	×**
		2
ž	R X 8	-

R' 20	11,31	1,3	۲'93	۲,64	۲,95
2,4-d1chlorophenyl	single bond	vs.	5	5	5
2,4-dichlorophenyl	single bond	CH <sub>2</sub>	5	5	5
phenyl	single bond	CH2	<b>La</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>
2,4-dichlorophenyl	single bond	蓋	<b>=</b>	æ	b
phenyl	single bond	NCH3		<b>.</b>	
4-chlorophenyl	single bond	<b>3</b>	5	ច	5

IABLE 41 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

		H, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X			
R, 20	, к, зт	£.2	۲٬93	۲,64	۲٬95
2,4-d1chlorophenyl	single bond	Ŧ	5	5	5
phenyl	-сизсиз-	•	5	5	5
phenyl	-CH2-	ø	5	5	5
phenyl	-си(сиз)-	6	5	5	ច
phenyl	-CH2-	o	ច	5	ຣ
phenyl	-H2*H2-	0	15	5	ច

2

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Representative Heterocyciic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 41 (Cont.)

		R X X X X X X X		•
R'20	х,э1	6,2	۲,63	Y'94
phenyl	-3:3-	9	5	5
phenyl	( = 0)	0	5	ទ
phenyl	-205-	9	5	5
2-chlorophenyl	-CH2-	표	5	5
1-naphthy]	single bond	o	5	3
1-naphthylmethyl	single band	•	· 5	5

ວ

5

5

4-phenoxyphenyl

R'20

phenyl

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds TABLE 41 (Cont.)

56 L S S S S S S S
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cyclohexyl

n-buty]

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7	7
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	- 5

R, 20	K'31	2,3	Y'93	¥6.4	\$6 <sub>.</sub> A
3-phenoxypheny l	single bond	•	5	ទ	5
cyclohexyl	single bond		±	=	<b>a</b>
cyclohexyl	single bond	9	•		
phenyl	-CH2-	•	I	<b>=</b>	<b>L</b>
	single bond		<b>6</b>	ė.	050 <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	single bond	0	=	x	050 <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>

3

0SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

2

ວ

single bond

cyclohexyl

single bond

phenyl

IABLE 41 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

•	Y,94 Y,95	н 050 <sub>2</sub> см <sub>3</sub>	Br 0SD2CH3	0CH3 0S02CH3	0000H3 0S02CH3
* }*	۲٬93	В	۵	=	Ξ
<u> </u>	2,3	•	•	•	•
	R'31	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond

8,50

phenyl

phenyl

phenyl

IABLE 41 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		N X X X X X X X	:# 1 }#		
R'20	H*31	2'3	, A	76, A	Y,95
Ŧ	single bond		5	5	OP(-S)(OC2H5)2
phenyl	single bond	•	5	5	SCH <sub>3</sub>
2,4-dichlorophenyl	single bond		5	<b>5</b> .	Cf.3
phenyl	single bond		ច	5	8H230
(C1CH2CH2)2WCH2-	\$1ngle bond	<b>6</b>	5	5	5
phenyl	single bond		оснз	5	5

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 41 (Cont.)

		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
R'20	м,31	23	£6, ¥	, 16 A	۲٬95
phenyl	single bond	•		5	5
4-methylphenyl	single bond	o		=	5
phenyl	single bond	•		I	ច
4-morpholinylmethyl	single bond	•	្ច	נו	ວ
4-aminophenyl	single bond		ច	5	5
4-nitrophenyl	single bond		5	5	5

IABLE 41 (LUBEL). Representative Heterocyciic Mitrogen - Containing Compound		, ni
IABLE 41 (CONE.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compo		FILE
IABLE 11 CLONE. Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Co		2
IABLE 91 (LUBEL). Representative Heterocyciic Mitrogen - Containing		3
IABLE 91 LUBEL.1 Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Contain		昌
IABLE 91 LEGRES. Representative Neterocyclic Witrogen - Cont		듹
IABLE 41 LUGUELL Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - C		팀
IABLE OF LEGALS. Representative Heterocyciic Mitrogen		9
IABLE 11 LLON Representative Heterocyciic Mitrog	3	=
IABLE 41 L Representative Heterocyclic Mit	틸	5
IABLE 9 Representative Heterocyclic /	1	=
IABL. Representative Heterocycli		U
<u>I</u> Representative Heteroca	릵	3
Representative Heter	=	3
Representative He		9
Representative		울
Representat		2
Represent		19
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		9

[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [	O SCH <sub>2</sub> COMHNHCSNH <sub>2</sub> H	opuoc C1 C1 Br	Z,3 V,63 V,64 V,64	26. Y 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	*6, <sup>1</sup> 5 2 5	C1 SCH2CONHNHCSNH2 C1 C1 C1		single bond single bond single bond single bond
10	13	O SCH <sub>2</sub> CONHNHCSNH <sub>2</sub> H O F C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	0 SCH <sub>2</sub> COMHWHCSNH <sub>2</sub> H 0 F	<u>ຣຸ</u> ຣ	5 <b>5</b>	ຣ ຣ	a v	

	Compounds
	Containing
4) (Cont.)	Witrogen -
TABLE	teterocyc 11c
	ientative i
	Repre

N'20	11,33	2,3	۲٬93	*6, h	۲٬9۶
J-chloro-2-pyrlálnyl	<b>6</b>	0	<b>5</b>	5	5
2-benzothlezolyl	single bond	•	5	5	5
5-chloro-2-thlenyl	сн(сн3) -	0	5	5	5
S-methyl-3-isonazolyl	single bond	•	5	5	5
3,5-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl	single bond	•	. 5	ច	5
2-fury)	СН2	0	5	5	5

IABLE 42 Representative Heteracyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		X X Y	**************************************		
. 2	X, 32	36	16,1	, 99 98	4,89
2-methoxypheny1	*# ## ·	5	±	=	5
3-trifluoromethylphenyl	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	5	I	5	
2,4-dichlorophenyl	-CH2-	L S	E	<b>±</b>	I
phenyl	-(EH2)H3-	<b>E</b>	<b>2</b>	z.	Ŧ
3-aminopheny1	-CH2-	<b>L</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>=</b>	Ŧ
3-fluorophenyl	single bond	<u>د</u>	<b>8</b>	=	±
cyclohexyl	single bond	5	z.	5	Σ

- 233 -

	Representati	TABLE 42 (Cont.) ve Neterocyclic Mitrogen -	TABLE 42 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds	spunaana	
		o^z^o			
R. 23	ж, 35	4, 9¢		86 , A	46,1
phenyl	-CONH-	Æ	=	ŭ	<b>=</b>
tyclohexyl	-CH2-	č	£	epa epa	I
n-propy]	-CH2-	Ğ	<b>=</b>	<b>S</b>	×
?-chlorophenyl	- <del> </del>	x	•	5	89
phenyl	-CH2-	=		5	5
phenyl	-6H2-	I	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	=
2-methoxypheny]	-CH2-	<b>.</b>	ä	8	Ŧ

IABLE 42 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

		X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	**************************************		
R'21	x,32		76,A	86	66,3
phenyl	single bond	<b>=</b>	5	±.	5
3-methoxyphenyl	-CH2-		5	z	æ
3-fluorophenyl	-CH2-		5	Ŧ	<b>35</b>
3-bromophenyl	-CH2-		I	æ	=
2-ethaxyphenyl	HN.	5	5	<b>=</b>	<b>±</b>
n-propy)	· -CH2-	. 2	·.	5	<b>3</b>
2-furyl	-CH2-	<b>5</b>	=	9	Ŧ

IABLE 42 (Cont.) Representative Neterocyciic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		K, X,	**************************************		
2.21	, K. 32	Y . 36	Y, 97	86, A	66, 7
2-norborny1	single bond	5	æ	<b>6</b>	z
J-pyridinyl	-И(СН3)-	<b>L</b>	æ	<b>=</b>	5
-1soxazolyl	·	<b>L</b> .	<b>6</b>	<b>=</b>	I
f-naphthyl.	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )-		5	5	<b>=</b>
J.5-dichlarophenyl	-CH2CH2-	ວ	5	5	5

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	X,0,C R,	·
B 22	K 233	14
=	CH3CH2	r
CH <sub>3</sub>	CH3CH2	C2HS
n-C4Hg	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH3
benzyl	CH3CH2	<b>=</b>
3-chlorobenzyl	CH3	COCH3
phenyl		<b>x</b>
4-chlorophenyl	n-C3H7	CH3
phenoxy	CH3CH2	#
phenoxy .	CH3CH2	C0C2H5
1-naphthyl	CH3	CH3

IABLE 43 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyciic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	1,4	0CH3	CO2C2H5	=
X,0,0,0	, x 56	CH3	CH3CH2	***
•	R 22	2,4-dichlorophenoxy	3-pyridinylmethyl	4-chlorothlenyloxy

It is appreciated that the particular compounds listed in Tables 1 through 43 hereinabove are illustrative of heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds which may be used in reducing transpirational water loss from plants and increasing crop yields according to this invention. This invention is not to be construed as being limited only to the use of these compounds; but rather, this invention includes those heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds encompassed within formula 1 hereinabove.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of this invention can be depicted by the following formulae:

$$R_{24} - X_{10} = X_{10} - X$$

wherein:

R<sub>24</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X<sub>10</sub> represents O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CH'(CH<sub>3</sub>)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=NO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CEC-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH(alkyl)-, cr -CONH-;

j is a value of 0 or 1;

a is a value of from 2 to 4 inclusive; and

Y<sub>19</sub> is the same or different and represents halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl,

alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl; provided that (i) at least two ring position pairs selected from 2 and 4, 2 and 6, 2 and 3, and 3 and 4 are substituted with the same or different halogen; (ii) when ring positions 2,4 and 6 are substituted with chlorine and j is a value of 0 and  $X_{10}$  is  $SO_2$ , then  $R_{24}$  is not unsubstituted phenyl; and (iii) when ring positions 2,3, and 5 are substituted with chlorine and j is a value of 1 and  $X_{10}$  is S, then  $R_{24}$  is not unsubstituted phenyl.

wherein:

R represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X<sub>11</sub> represents O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH,
CH<sub>2</sub>, a single covalent bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-,
-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=NO-,
-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -C=C-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO-,
-CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH(alkyl)-, or -CONH-;
b is a value of 2 to 3; and

Y is the same or different and represents halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl provided that at least two ring position pairs selected from 2 of Y are halogen;

$$R_{26}$$
  $X_{12}$   $X_{12}$   $X_{22}$   $Y_{22}$   $Y_{23}$ 

wherein:

R<sub>26</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

 $X_{12}$  represents O. S. SO. SO. NH. CH<sub>2</sub>. a single covalent bond.  $-CH_2O_-$ .  $-CH_2S_-$ .  $-CH(CH_3)O_-$ .  $-CH(CN)O_-$ .  $-CH=NO_-$ .  $-C(CH_3)=NO_-$ .  $-CH_2CH_2O_-$ .  $-CH_2CH_2O_-$ .  $-CH_2SO_-$ . -

Y represents hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, cyano, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl;

$$R_{21} - X_{13} - X_{13} - X_{23}$$
 (iv)

wherein:

R<sub>27</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X<sub>13</sub> represents O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH, CH<sub>2</sub>, a single covalent bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=NO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CEC-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH(alkyl)-, or -CONH-; Y<sub>24</sub> represents halogen; and

Y<sub>25</sub> and Y<sub>26</sub> independently represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, cyano, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl provided that at least one of Y<sub>25</sub> and Y<sub>26</sub> is halogen and further provided that when Y<sub>24</sub>, Y<sub>25</sub> and Y<sub>26</sub> are chloro and X<sub>13</sub> is O, then R<sub>27</sub> is not unsubstituted phenyl;

$$R_{28} - X_{14} \xrightarrow{Y_{27}} N Y_{28}$$
 (V)

wherein:

R<sub>28</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X<sub>14</sub> represents O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH, CH<sub>2</sub>, a single covalent bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=NO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -C=C-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH(alkyl)-, or -CONH-; Y<sub>27</sub> and Y<sub>28</sub> are independently halogen;

and

Y<sub>29</sub> represents hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, cyano, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl;

$$R_{29} - X_{15} - X_{15} - Y_{32}$$
 (vi)

## wherein:

R<sub>29</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X<sub>15</sub> represents O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH, CH<sub>2</sub>, a single covalent bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=NO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SO-, -CH(alkyl)-, or -CONH-; and

Y and Y independently 32 represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl provided that at least 2 of Y<sub>30</sub>, Y<sub>31</sub> and Y<sub>32</sub> are halogen;

$$R_{30} - X_{16} \xrightarrow{Y_{33}} X_{34}$$
 $Y_{35}$ 
(Vii)

wherein:

R<sub>30</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X<sub>16</sub> represents O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH, CH<sub>2</sub>, a single covalent bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=NO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH(alky1)-, or -CONH-; and

Y<sub>33</sub>, Y<sub>34</sub> and Y<sub>35</sub> independently represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, nitro, acyl or

polyhaloalkylsulfonyl provided that (i) at least 2 of  $Y_{33}$ ,  $Y_{34}$  and  $Y_{35}$  are halogen, (ii) when  $Y_{34}$  and  $Y_{35}$  are both chloro and  $X_{16}$  is O, then R is not unsubstituted phenyl, and (iii) when  $Y_{33}$  and  $Y_{34}$  are both chloro and  $X_{16}$  is O, the R is not unsubstituted phenyl or 4-methoxyphenyl;

$$(Y_{3s})_{d} \xrightarrow{(R_{31})_{e}} X_{17} \xrightarrow{N} Y_{37}$$

$$(Viii)$$

wherein:

d is a value of from 0 to 4 inclusive;
e is a value of 1 or 2 provided that d and
e are not greater than 5;

 $R_{31}$  is the same or different and represents unsubstituted or substituted aryl provided that when  $R_{31}$  is 2- or 4-aryl then d is not O, aralkyl provided that when  $R_{31}$  is R-aralkyl then d is not O, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy provided that when R31 is 4-aralkoxy then d is not O, arylaryloxy, aralkoxyaralkyl, arylaralkoxy.aryloxyaralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, aryloxyaryloxy, aralkoxyaralkoxy, aryloxyalkoxy, alkylthio, alkenylthic, arylthio, aralkylthio, arylthioaralkyl, arylsulfonylarylsulfonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acyloxy, aroyloxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy, phenylazo provided that  $X_{1,7}$  is O or S, naphthylazo, or -OCH2O- or -OCH2CH2O which join adjacent carbon atoms to form a five- or six-membered ring;

Y<sub>36</sub> is the same or different and represents halogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,

-CH=CHCH=CH-, which joins adjacent carbon atoms to form a six-membered ring, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, nitro, cyano, haloalkyl, or polyhaloalkyl;

 $\rm X_{17}$  represents O, S, NH, CH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S- or -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-;

Y represents halogen; and
Y 37
Y represents halogen, alkoxy,
alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxy,
polyhaloalkyl, cyano, nitro or unsubstituted or
substituted arylthio, aryloxy or arylsulfonyl;

$$(ix)$$

$$X_{10}$$

$$X_{10}$$

$$Y_{40}$$

wherein:

f is a value of from 0 to 5;

R<sub>32</sub> is the same or different and represents halogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, polyhaloalkyl, cyano, nitro, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, acyl, CO<sub>2</sub>(alkyl), CONH(alkyl), CON(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy, or unsubstituted or substituted aryloxy, arylthio, arylsulfonyl or aroyl;

 $x_{18}$  represents O. S.  $ch_2$ , a single covalent bond or -cec:

Y<sub>39</sub> represents halogen, polyhaloalkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, cyano, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy; and

 $Y_{40}$  represents haloalkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy provided that  $X_{18}$  is not S or a single covalent bond; polyhaloalkoxy, cyano, alkylthio provided that  $X_{18}$  is not O or a single covalent bond; alkylsulfonyl, nitro, dialkoxyphosphinyl or trialkylammonium;

$$Y_{42} \longrightarrow X_{19} \longrightarrow X_{19} \longrightarrow Y_{42}$$

$$(x)$$

wherein:

Y<sub>41</sub> is the same or different and represents halogen;

Y<sub>42</sub> is the same or different and represents halogen, alkoxy, alkylthio or polyhaloalkoxy; and

X<sub>19</sub> represents O, dithio,
-P(=O)(O-alkyl)-, -P(alkyl)-, -P(O-alkyl)-,
sulfinyl, sulfonyl, thiosulfinyl, a single covalent
bond, carbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, aminooxalylamino, aminocarbonylalkylenecarbonylamino,
aminoalkyleneamino, unsubstituted or substituted
oxyaryloxy provided that 1.3-arylenebis (oxy) is
substituted with at least one substitutent, oxyarylalkylaryloxy, oxyarylthioaryloxy,
oxyarylsulfonylaryloxy and oxyarylaryloxy;

$$(R_{33})_g$$
 $X_{29}$ 
 $X_{29}$ 
 $Y_{32}$ 
 $Y_{33}$ 
 $Y_{33}$ 

wherein:

Y and Y are independently halogen; g is a value of from 0 to 5 inclusive;

R<sub>33</sub> is the same or different and represents halogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, polyhaloalkyl, cyano, nitro, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonylalkylamino, -CH=CHCH=CH- which joins adjacent carbon atoms to form a six-membered ring, or unsubstituted or substituted aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, arylthio, arylsulfonyl or aralkoxy; and

X<sub>20</sub> represents -CH(alky1)O-,
-C(alky1)<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-,
-C(halogen)<sub>2</sub>, -OCH<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O- or -C=Cprovided that g is a value of at least 1;
-OCH(alky1)-, -OC(alky1)<sub>2</sub>, -OCH(alky1)O-,
-OC(alky1)<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH(alky1)CH<sub>2</sub>O-,
-OCH(alky1)CH(alky1)O-, -CH(alky1)CH(alky1)-,
-CH(alky1)-, -C(alky1)<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-,
-OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH(alky1)CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-,
-CH(CN)O-, -C(alky1)(CN)O-, -CH(polyhaloalky1)O-,
-C(CN)=NO-, -C(NH alky1)=NO-, -C[N(alky1)<sub>2</sub>]=NO-,
-C(S-alky1)=NO-, -C(O-alky1)=NO-, -SC(=O)O-,
-NHC(=O)O-, -N(alky1)C(=O)O-, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>,
-CH<sub>2</sub>S(O)<sub>h</sub>-, -CH(alky1)S(O)<sub>h</sub>-, -S(O)<sub>h</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-,
-OC(=S)S-, -C(=O)S-, -C(=S)-S-, -NH(alky1)C(=O)S-,

-O(C=O)S-,  $-N(R_{34})-$ ,  $-SO_2NH-$ ,  $-SO_2N(alkyl)-$ , -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-, -SC(=O)N(alkyl)-, -S-C(=O)NH-, -NHSO2NH-, -N(alkyl)SO2N(alkyl)-. -N(alkyl)SO2NH-, -NHSO2N(alkyl)-, -C(O-alkyl)=N-, -C(S-alkyl)=N-, -CH(halogen)-, -C(alkyl)(halogen). -CH(CN)-. -C(alkyl)(CN)-. -NH(alkyl)NH-, -NH-N(alkyl)-; -NH-NH- or -N=Nprovided that  $R_{33}$  is not nitro; -C(=0)-, -C(=0)C(=0)-, -CH(0-alky1)-,  $-CH_2C(=0)-$ , -C(=0)CH<sub>2</sub>, -CH(alkyl)C(=0)-, -C(=0)CH(alkyl)-, -CH=CH-, -C(alkyl)=CH-, -CH=C(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-, -C(=0)CH=CH-, $-P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-alkyl)-$ , unsubstituted or substituted  $-P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-aryl)$  or arylene, -Si(halogen)2-, -Si(alkyl)2, -OC(=O)N(alkyl)-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>C(=0)N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)CON(alkyl)-; -OC(=O)NH-. -NHCONH-.  $-SO_2NHC(=O)NH-$ . or -NHC(=S)NH provided that g is a value of at least 1; -CH-CH-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -CH-C(alkyl), or -C(alky1)-C(alky1)-

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive,  $R_{34}$  represents acyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkyl. polyhaloacyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or unsubstituted or substituted aroyl or arylsulfonyl and  $Y_{43}$  and  $Y_{44}$  are independently O or S;

$$R_{15} - \chi_{21} - \chi_{45} = \chi_{45}$$
 $Y_{46}$ 
(xii)

## wherein:

R<sub>35</sub> represents an unsubstituted or substituted heterocyclic ring system selected from isoxazole, isothiazole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1,2,4-triazole, 1,2,4-oxadiazole, 1,3,4-oxadiazole, 1.2.4,-thiadiazole, 1.3.4-thiadiazole, oxazole. thiazole, benzopyrazole, benzimidazole, benzoxazole, benzothizole, indole, pyrrole, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, pyrazine, 1,3,5-triazine, 1,2,4-triazine, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinazoline, phthalazine, benzopyridazine, benzopyrazine, carbazole, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, benzoxazine, phthalimide, benzopyran, dibenzopyridine, pyridopyridine, pyrazolopyrimidine, tetrahydropyrimidinedione, coumarin, piperidine, morpholine, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, pyrrolidine, thiomorpholine, piperidine-2-one. piperidine-2.6-dione, 2,5-pyrrolidinedione. 3-morpholinone. 2-oxohexamethyleneimine, 2-oxotetramethyleneimine, 1-pyrazoline, 2-pyrazoline, pyrazolidine, 2-imidazolidinone, 2-imidazolidinethione, 2.4-imidazolidinedione. 1.2-oxathiolane, 1.3-oxathiolane, 1,3-oxathiane, 1,4-oxathiane, 2(1H)-pyrazinone, 2H-pyran-2-one, 4H-pyran-4-one, 2H-pyran-2-thione, 4H-pyran-4-thione, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane. 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, oxetane, coumarin, 1.3-dioxane, 1.4-dioxane or 1.3-dioxolane;

 $x_{21}$  represents O, S or NH provided that when  $x_{21}$  is NH then  $x_{35}$  is not pyridine, and when  $x_{21}$  is S then  $x_{35}$  is not unsubstituted benzothiazole; and

 $Y_{45}$  and  $Y_{46}$  are independently halogen;

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_{37} & R_{38} \\
\hline
R_{14} & Y_{47}
\end{array}$$
(xiii)

or

wherein:

R<sub>37</sub> and R<sub>38</sub> independently represent halogen, nitro, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or R<sub>39</sub>-X<sub>22</sub>- provided that

only one of  $R_{37}$  and  $R_{38}$  may be  $R_{39}-X_{22}-$  at any one time:

R<sub>39</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X<sub>22</sub> represents O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>, a single covalent bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=NO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH(alky1)-, or -CONH-;

Y represents halogen; and

B<sub>14</sub> represents O, S, NH or NR<sub>40</sub> wherein R<sub>40</sub> represents alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxycarbonyl; unsubstituted or substituted aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, arylamino, aroyl or arylsulfonyl; provided that (i) when B<sub>14</sub> is R<sub>39</sub>-N(. R<sub>39</sub>-alkyl-N(. R<sub>39</sub>-C(=O)-N(. R<sub>39</sub>-SO<sub>2</sub>N(. R<sub>39</sub>-O-N(or R<sub>39</sub>-NH-N(. then both R<sub>37</sub> and R<sub>38</sub> are other than R<sub>39</sub>-X<sub>22</sub>-; (ii) when B<sub>14</sub> is other than R<sub>39</sub>-N(. R<sub>39</sub>-alkyl-N(. R<sub>39</sub>-C(=O)-N(. R<sub>39</sub>-SO<sub>2</sub>N(. R<sub>39</sub>-O-N(or R<sub>39</sub>-NH-N(. then one of R<sub>37</sub> and R<sub>38</sub> is R<sub>39</sub>-X<sub>22</sub>-; and (iii) when R<sub>38</sub> and Y<sub>47</sub> are both chlorine and X<sub>22</sub> is a single covalent bond in formula (xiii), then R<sub>39</sub> is not unsubstituted phenyl;

Ru B<sub>15</sub> R<sub>E</sub> OI



(xvi)

(XV)

(xviii)

## wherein:

(xvii)

 $R_{41}$  and  $R_{42}$  independently represent halogen or  $R_{43}^{-X}$  - provided that only one of  $R_{41}^{-X}$  and  $R_{42}^{-X}$  may be  $R_{43}^{-X}$  - at any one time;  $R_{43}^{-X}$  represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

B<sub>15</sub> represents O, S, NH or NR<sub>44</sub> wherein R<sub>44</sub> represents alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxycarbonyl; unsubstituted or substituted aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, arylamino, aroyl or arylsulfonyl; provided that when B<sub>15</sub> is R<sub>43</sub>-N(, R<sub>43</sub>-alkyl-N(, R<sub>43</sub>-C(=O)-N', R<sub>43</sub>-SO<sub>2</sub>N(, R<sub>43</sub>-O-N( or R<sub>43</sub>-NH-N(, then both R<sub>41</sub> and R<sub>42</sub> are other than R<sub>43</sub>-X<sub>23</sub>-; and further provided that when B<sub>15</sub> is other than R<sub>43</sub>-N(,R<sub>43</sub>-alkyl-N(, R<sub>43</sub>-C(=O)-N(, R<sub>43</sub>-SO<sub>2</sub>N(, R<sub>43</sub>-alkyl-N(, R<sub>43</sub>-C(=O)-N(, R<sub>43</sub>-SO<sub>2</sub>N(, R<sub>43</sub>-O-N(or R<sub>43</sub>-NH-N(, then one of R<sub>43</sub> and R<sub>42</sub> is R<sub>43</sub>-X<sub>23</sub>-;

## wherein:

 $R_{45}$ ,  $R_{46}$ ,  $R_{47}$ , and  $R_{48}$  independently represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, acyl, alkylthio, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylsulfinyl or  $R_{49}$ – $X_{24}$ – provided that one of  $R_{45}$ ,  $R_{46}$ ,  $R_{47}$ , and  $R_{48}$  is  $R_{49}$ – $X_{24}$ – and further provided that  $R_{45}$ ,  $R_{46}$ ,  $R_{47}$ , and  $R_{48}$  include no more than two of hydrogen, alkyl or alkoxy at any one time;

R<sub>49</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X<sub>24</sub> represents O. S. SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>, a single covalent bond. -CH<sub>2</sub>O-. -CH<sub>2</sub>S-.

-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O-. -CH(CN)O-. -CH=NO-. -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=NO-.

-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-. -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-. -C=C-. -CH<sub>2</sub>SO-.

-CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>-. -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-. -CH(alkyl)-. -CONH-:

Y<sub>48</sub> represents halogen; and

B<sub>16</sub> represents O. S or NH;

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & & & & \\
\hline
R_{50} & & & & \\
\hline
B_{17} & & & & \\
\hline
Y_{55} & & & & \\
\end{array}$$
(xix)

wherein:

R<sub>50</sub> represents an unsubstituted or substituted. carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system

selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated:

B<sub>17</sub> represents -CH=N-, -N=CH-, -CH=CH-,
-CO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CO-, -COCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CONH-, -NHCO-,
-SO<sub>2</sub>NH-, -NHSO<sub>2</sub>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-,
-N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>-, -OSO<sub>2</sub>-, -CS-, -N(, -NH-,
-N(alkyl)-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>, -SCH<sub>2</sub>-, -NHCH<sub>2</sub>-,
-N(alkyl)CH<sub>2</sub>-, -SCO-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -OCO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-,
-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>- or -SCH<sub>2</sub>CO-; provided that when B<sub>17</sub>
is -CO- and R<sub>50</sub> is phenyl, then the phenyl is substituted; and

 $Y_{54}$  and  $Y_{55}$  are independently halogen;

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_{51} & B_{10} & O \\
\hline
 & P_{10} & V_{57}
\end{array}$$
(xx)

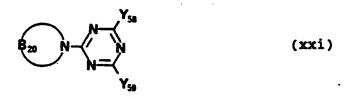
wherein:

R<sub>51</sub> represents or unsubstituted or substituted, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring

system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated:

B<sub>18</sub> represents -CH=N-, -N=CH-, -CH=CH-, -CO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CO-, -COCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH-, -NHSO<sub>2</sub>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>-, -OSO<sub>2</sub>-, -CS-, -N(, -NH-,-N(alkyl)-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>, -SCH<sub>2</sub>-, -NHCH<sub>2</sub>-, -N(alkyl)CH<sub>2</sub>, -S-CO-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -OCO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>- or -SCH<sub>2</sub>CO-;

B<sub>19</sub> represents -CH<sub>2</sub>- or -CH(alkyl)-; and i is a value of 0 or 1; and Y<sub>56</sub> and Y<sub>57</sub> are independently halogen;



wherein:

B<sub>20</sub> represents -CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>-.

-CH<sub>2</sub>CH=C(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH<sub>2</sub>-. -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-.

-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-. -CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>CO-.

-COCH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO-.

-COCH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO-.

-COCH<sub>2</sub>CH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO-.

-CONH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-. -COC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NHCO-.

-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-.

-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-. -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CO-.

-CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO-. -COCH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO-.

-COCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO-. -COC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO-.

-COC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO-. -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CO-.

-CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CO-, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-,
-CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-,
-CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -COCH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>CO-,
-COCH<sub>2</sub>N(R<sub>52</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO-, -COCH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CO-,
-COCH<sub>2</sub>SCS-, -COCH=CH-N=CH-,
-CH<sub>2</sub>CH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>-N=CH-, or -CO<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-;
R<sub>52</sub> represents hydrogen, alkenyl;
unsubstituted or substituted aryl or alkaryl; and
Y<sub>58</sub> and Y<sub>59</sub> are independently halogen;

$$R_{SJ} - X_{2S} - X_{D} - X_{D}$$

$$Y_{GI}$$

$$Y_{GI}$$

$$(xxii)$$

## wherein:

R<sub>53</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkenyl, cycloalkadienyl, cycloalkatrienyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkadienyl, tricycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, tricycloalkenyl or tricycloalkadienyl in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more alkyl, halogen, haloalkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxy, nitro, cyano, acyl, aroyl, aryl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyloxy, acyloxy, oxo, or -CH=CHCH=CH- or -CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>- which join adjacent carbon atoms to form a six-or five membered ring;

Y<sub>60</sub> and Y<sub>61</sub> are independently halogen;

and

 $$\rm X_{25}$$  represents O. S. NH.  $\rm CH_2$  .  $\rm -CH_2O-$  or a single covalent bond;

(xxiii)

wherein:

R<sub>54</sub> is the same or different and is one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, polyhaloalkyl, NH<sub>2</sub>, NH(alkyl), N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, aralkoxy, CO<sub>2</sub>alkyl, CONH(alkyl), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CON(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>NH(alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, acyl, CO(O-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, acyloxy, acyl-CON(alkyl) or 2,3-(-CH=CHCH=CH-), 3,4-(-CH=CHCH=CH-), 2,3-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>- or 3,4-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>- which join the adjacent carbon atoms to form and unsubstituted or substituted six-membered ring;

X<sub>26</sub> represents O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>, a single covalent bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=NO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-

 $Y_{50}$  and  $Y_{51}$  are the same or different and are halogen:

$$R_{66} - X_{27} - N$$
 $X_{29} - X_{29}  

R<sub>68</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl; X<sub>27</sub> represents -CH(alkyl)O-.  $-C(alkyl)_2O_-$ ,  $-OCH_2-$ ,  $-C(halogen)_2$ ,  $-OCH_2O_-$ .  $-OCH_2CH_2O-$ ,  $-CH_2O-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ , -OCH(alkyl)-, -OC(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -OCH(alkyl)O-, -OC(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH(alkyl)CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)O-, -CH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)-, -CH(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH(alkyl)CH<sub>2</sub>O-,  $-CH_2CH_2$ -, -CH(CN)O-, -C(alkyl)(CN)O-, -CH(polyhaloalkyl)O-. -C(CN)=NO-. -C(NH alkyl)=NO-.  $-C[N(alkyl)_2]=NO-, -C(S-alkyl)=NO-,$ -C(O-alkyl)=NO-, -SC(=O)O-, -NHC(=O)O-,-N(alkyl)C(=0)0-, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>,  $-CH_2S(0)_h-$ ,  $-CH(alky1)S(0)_{h}$ -,  $-S(0)_{h}CH_{2}$ -, -OC(=S)S-, -C(=0)S-, -C(=S)-S-, -NH(alky1)C(=0)S-, -O(C=0)S-, -N(alky1)-,  $-N(R_{34})-$ ,  $-SO_2NH-$ ,  $-SO_2N(alky1)-$ , -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-, -SC(=O)N(alkyl)-, -S-C(=O)NH-, -NHSO<sub>2</sub>NH-. -N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-. -N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>NH-, -NHSO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-, -C(O-alkyl)=N-, -C(S-alkyl)=N-, -CH(halogen)-,-C(alkyl)(halogen)-, -CH(CN)-, -C(alkyl)(CN)-, -NH(alkyl)NH-, -NH-N(alkyl)-; -NH-NH-, -N=N-, -C(=0)-, -C(=0)C(=0)-, -CH(0-alky1)-,  $-CH_2C(=0)-$ ,  $-C(=0)CH_2$ , -CH(alkyl)C(=0)-, -C(=0)CH(alkyl)-,

-CH=CH-, -C(alkyl)=CH-, -CH=C(alkyl)-,
-C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-, -C(=O)CH=CH-,
-P(Y<sub>43</sub>)(Y<sub>44</sub>-alkyl)-, unsubstituted or
substituted -P(Y<sub>43</sub>)(Y<sub>44</sub>-aryl) or arylene,
-Si(halogen)<sub>2</sub>-, -Si(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -OC(=O)N(alkyl)-,
-OCH<sub>2</sub>C(=O)N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)CON(alkyl)-;
-OC(=O)NH-, -NHCONH-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NHC(=O)NH-, -NHC(=S)NH,
-CH-CH-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -CH-C(alkyl)- or
-C(alkyl)-C(alkyl)-.

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive. R<sub>34</sub> represents acyl. alkylsulfonyl. polyhaloalkyl. polyhaloacyl. polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or unsubstituted or substituted aroyl or arylsulfonyl and Y<sub>43</sub> and Y<sub>44</sub> are independently O or S;

Z<sub>1</sub> and Z<sub>2</sub> are independently O. S. C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylidene. substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene. NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y<sub>67</sub> and Y<sub>68</sub> are the same or different and represent hydrogen.halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, aryl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, phosphono or phosphino;

$$R_{69} - X_{29} - N$$

$$Z_4 \qquad Y_{79}$$

$$(xxv)$$

R<sub>69</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl;

X<sub>28</sub> is NH, CH<sub>2</sub> or a covalent bond;
Z<sub>3</sub> and Z<sub>4</sub> are independently O, S,
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y<sub>69</sub> and Y<sub>70</sub> are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, aryl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, phosphono or phosphino, with the proviso that Y<sub>69</sub> and Y<sub>70</sub> taken together do not represent either the same halogen or halogen and hydrogen;

$$Z_5$$
  $Y_{71}$   $Z_{6}$   $Y_{72}$   $Y_{72}$ 

R<sub>70</sub> represents an unsubstituted or substituted, unsaturated or saturated, aromatic or non-aromatic heterocycl.c ring system selected from isoxazole, isothiazole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1.2.4-triazole, 1.2.4-oxadiazole, 1.3.4-oxadiazole, 1.2.4.-thiadiazole, 1.3.4-thiadiazole, oxazole, thiazole, benzopyrazole, benzimidazole, benzoxazole, benzothizole, indole, pyrrole, furan, thiophene,

benzofuran, benzothiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, pyrazine, 1,3,5-triazine, 1.2.4-triazine, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinazoline, phthalazine, benzopyridazine, benzopyrazine, carbazole, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, benzoxazine, phthalimide, benzopyran, dibenzopyridine, pyridopyridine, pyrazolopyrimidine, tetrahydropyrimidinedione, piperidine, morpholine, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, pyrrolidine, thiomorpholine, piperidine-2-one, piperidine-2,6-dione, 2,5-pyrrolidinedione, 3-morpholinone, 2-oxohexamethyleneimine, 2-oxotetramethyleneimine, 1-pyrazoline. 2-pyrazoline, pyrazolidine. 2-imidazolidinone. 2-imidazolidinethione. 2.4-imidazolidinedione, 1.2-oxathiolane, 1,3-oxathiolane, 1,3-oxathiane, 1,4-oxathiane, 2(1H)-pyrazinone, 2H-pyran-2-one, 4H-pyran-4-one, 2H-pyran-2-thione, 4H-pyran-4-thione, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, oxetane, coumarin, 1,3-dioxane, 1,4-dioxane or 1,3-dioxolane; X<sub>20</sub> represents -CH(alkyl)O-,  $-C(alkyl)_2O_-$ ,  $-OCH_2_-$ ,  $-CH_2O_-$ ,  $-CH_2_-$ , a covalent bond, -C(halogen), -OCH2O-, -OCH2 H2O-, -CEC-, -OCH(alkyl)-, -OC(alkyl), -OCH(alkyl)0-. -OC(alkyl)20-. -OCH(alkyl)CH20-. -OCH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)O-, -CH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)-, -CH(alkyl)-. -C(alkyl) $_2$ -. -CH $_2$ CH $_2$ O-. -OCH2CH2-, -CH(alkyl)CH2O-, -CH2CH2-, -CH(CN)O-, -C(alkyl)(CN)O-, -CH(polyhaloalkyl)O-,

```
-C(CN)=NO-, -C(NH alkyl)=NO-, -C[N(alkyl)_2]=NO-.
-C(S-alky1)=NO-, -C(O-alky1)=NO-, -SC(=O)O-,
-NHC(=0)O-, -N(alkyl)C(=0)O-, SO, SO,
-CH_2S(0)_h-, -CH(alkyl)S(0)_h-, -S(0)_hCH_2-,
-OC(=S)S-, -C(=O)S-, -C(=S)-S-, -NH(alkyl)C(=O)S-,
-O(C=O)S-, -NH-, -N(alkyl)-, -N(R_{34})-, -SO_2NH-.
-SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-,
-SC(=0)N(alkyl)-, -S-C(=0)NH-, -NHSO_2NH-,
-N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-. -N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>NH-.
-NHSO_N(alkyl)-.-C(O-alkyl)=N-.-C(S-alkyl)=N-.
-CH(halogen)-, -C(alkyl)(halogen)-, -CH(CN)-,
-C(alkyl)(CN)-, -NH(alkyl)NH-, -NH-N(alkyl)-;
-NH-NH-, -N=N-, -C(=O)-, -C(=O)C(=O)-,
-CH(O-alkyl)-, -CH<sub>2</sub>C(=O)-, -C(=O)CH<sub>2</sub>,
-CH(alkyl)C(=0)-, -C(=0)CH(alkyl)-, -CH=CH-,
-C(alkyl)=CH-, -CH=C(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-,
-C(=0)CH=CH-, -P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-alkyl)-, unsubstituted or substituted -P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-aryl) or arylene,
-Si(halogen)2-, -Si(alkyl)2, -OC(=O)N(alkyl)-,
-OCH<sub>2</sub>C(=O)N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)CON(alkyl)-;
-OC(=0)NH-, -NHCONH-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NHC(=0)NH-, -NHC(=S)NH-,
-CH-CH-. -C(alkyl)-CH-. -CH-C(alkyl)- or
-C(alky1)-C(alky1)-
```

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive,  $R_{34}$  represents acyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloacyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or unsubstituted or substituted aroyl or arylsulfonyl and  $Y_{43}$  and  $Y_{44}$  are independently O or S;

 $Z_5$  and  $Z_6$  are independently O, S,  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted

benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y<sub>71</sub> and Y<sub>72</sub> are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, phosphono or phosphino;

$$R_{71} - X_{30} - N$$
 $Y_{73}$ 
 $Y_{74}$ 
 $Y_{74}$ 

R<sub>71</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted alkyl. alkenyl. alkynyl. cycloalkyl. cycloalkenyl. cycloalkatrienyl. bicycloalkyl. bicycloalkenyl. bicycloalkadienyl. tricycloalkyl. tricycloalkenyl or tricycloalkadienyl;

X<sub>30</sub> represents -CH(alkyl)O-,
-C(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, a
covalent bond, -C(halogen)<sub>2</sub>, -OCH<sub>2</sub>O-,
-OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -C≡C-, -OCH(alkyl)-, -OC(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>,
-OCH(alkyl)O-, -OC(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCH(alkyl)CH<sub>2</sub>O-,
-OCH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)O-, -CH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)-,
-CH(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-,
-OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH(alkyl)CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-,
-CH(CN)O-, -C(alkyl)(CN)O-, -CH(polyhaloalkyl)O-,

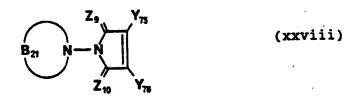
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-C(CN)=NO-, -C(NH alkyl)=NO-, -C[N(alkyl)_2]=NO-,
-C(S-alkyl)=NO-, -C(O-alkyl)=NO-, -SC(=O)O-,
-NHC(=0)O-, -N(alkyl)C(=0)O-, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>,
-CH_2S(0)_h-, -CH(alky1)S(0)_h-, -S(0)_hCH_2-,
-OC(=S)S-, -C(=O)S-, -C(=S)-S-, -NH(alkyl)C(=O)S-,
-O(C=O)S-, -NH-, -N(alkyl)-, -N(R_{34})-, -SO_2NH-,
-SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-,
-SC(=0)N(alkyl)-. -S-C(=0)NH-. -NHSO_NH-.
-N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-. -N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>NH-.
-NHSO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-. -C(O-alkyl)=N-. -C(S-alkyl)=N-.
-CH(halogen)-, -C(alkyl)(halogen)-, -CH(CN)-,
-C(alkyl)(CN)-, -NH(alkyl)NH-, -NH-N(alkyl)-;
-NH-NH-, -N=N-, -C(=0)-, -C(=0)C(=0)-,
-CH(O-alkyl)-, -CH_2C(=O)-, -C(=O)CH_2
-CH(alkyl)C(=0)-..-C(=0)CH(alkyl)-..-CH=CH-.
-C(alkyl)=CH-, -CH=C(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-,
-C(=0)CH=CH-, -P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-alkyl)-, unsubstituted
or substituted -P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-aryl) or arylene,
-Si(halogen)2-, -Si(alkyl)2, -OC(=O)N(alkyl)-,
-OCH2C(=O)N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)CON(alkyl)-;
-OC(=O)NH-, -NHCONH-, -SO_2NHC(=O)NH-, -NHC(=S)NH
-CH-CH-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -CH-C(alkyl)- or
-C(alkyl)-C(alkyl)-.
```

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive, R<sub>34</sub> represents acyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloacyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or unsubstituted or substituted aroyl or arylsulfonyl and Y<sub>43</sub> and Y<sub>44</sub> are independently O or S;

 $Z_7$  and  $Z_8$  are independently O, S,  $C_1-C_8$  alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted

benzylidene. NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y73 and Y74 are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, aryl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy and polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy;



wherein:

```
B<sub>21</sub> represents -CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>-.
 -CH2CH=C(CH3)OCH2-.
 -CH_CH_SCH_CH(CH_3)-.
 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>CO-,
-- COCH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO-
 -COCH2CH(C6H5)CH2CO-,
 -CONH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -COC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NHCO-,
 -CH2CH2N(C6H5)CH2CH2-.
 -CH2N(C6H5)CH2CH2-,
 -CH_CH_CH(C6H5)CH2CH2-.
 -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CO-, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO-,
  -COCH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO-, -COCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO-,
  -COC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO-.
  -\text{COC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO-.} -\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CO-.}
  -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CO-, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-,
```

-CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -COCH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>CO-,
-COCH<sub>2</sub>N(R<sub>52</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO-, -COCH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CO-,
-COCH<sub>2</sub>SCS-, -COCH=CH-N=CH-,
-CH<sub>2</sub>CH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>-N=CH- or -CO<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>wherein R<sub>52</sub> represents hydrogen, alkenyl;
unsubstituted or substituted aryl or alkaryl;

 $Z_9$  and  $Z_{10}$  are independently O, S,  $C_1^{-C}$  alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene. NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y<sub>75</sub> and Y<sub>76</sub> are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, phosphono or phosphino;

$$R_{72}-X_{31}-N = Y_{73}$$

$$Y_{79}$$

$$(xxix)$$

 $R_{72}$  represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl;

-CH(CN)-, -C(alky1)(CN)-, or -C(=0)-, -CH(O-alky1)-,
-CH<sub>2</sub>C(=0)-, -C(=0)CH<sub>2</sub>, -CH(alky1)C(=0)-,
-C(=0)CH(alky1)-, -CH=CH-, -C(alky1)=CH-,
-CH=C(alky1)-, -C(alky1)=C(alky1)-, -C(=0)CH=CH-,
arylene, -Si(halogen)<sub>2</sub>-, -Si(alky1)<sub>2</sub>,
-CH-CH-, -C(alky1)-CH-, -CH-C(alky1)- or
-C(alky1)-C-(alky1)-,

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive;

Z<sub>11</sub> represents O, S, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y<sub>77</sub>, Y<sub>78</sub> and Y<sub>79</sub> are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, amino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, phosphono or phosphino, with the proviso that when Y<sub>77</sub> is halogen and Y<sub>79</sub> is hydrogen then Y<sub>78</sub> cannot be amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino or acylamino and with the further proviso that when Y<sub>77</sub> and Y<sub>78</sub> are the same halogen then Y<sub>79</sub> cannot be hydrogen or hydroxy;

$$R_{73} - X_{32} - N - Y_{81}$$
 (xxx)

R, represents an unsubstituted or substituted, unsaturated or saturated, aromatic or non-aromatic heterocyclic ring system selected from isoxazole, isothiazole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1,2,4-triazole, 1,2,4-oxadiazole, 1,3,4-oxadiazole, 1.2.4, -thiadiazole, 1.3.4-thiadiazole, oxazole, thiazole, benzopyrazole, benzimidazole, benzoxazole, benzothizole, indole, pyrrole, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, pyrazine, 1,3,5-triazine, 1,2,4-triazine, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinazoline, phthalazine, benzopyridazine, benzopyrazine, carbazole, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, benzoxazine, phthalimide. benzopyran, dibenzopyridine, pyridopyridine, pyrazolopyrimidine, tetrahydropyrimidinedione, piperidine, morpholine, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, pyrrolidine, thiomorpholine, piperidine-2-one. piperidine-2.6-dione, 2.5-pyrrolidinedione. 3-morpholinone. 2-oxohexamethyleneimine, 2-oxotetramethyleneimine, 1-pyrazoline, 2-pyrazoline, pyrazolidine, 2-imidazolidinone, 2-imidazolidinethione, 2.4-imidazolidinedione, 1,2-oxathiolane, 1,3-oxathiolane, 1,3-oxathiane, 1,4-oxathiane, 2(1H)-pyrazinone, 2H-pyran-2-one, 4H-pyran-4-one, 2H-pyran-2-thione, 4H-pyran-4-thione, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, oxetane, coumarin, 1.3-dioxane, 1.4-dioxane or 1.3-dioxolane;

X<sub>32</sub> represents -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, a
covalent bond, -C(halogen)<sub>2</sub>, -C≡C-, -OCH(alkyl)-,
-OC(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -CH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)-, -CH(alkyl)-,
-C(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, SO, -S-,
SO<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>S(O)<sub>h</sub>-, -CH(alkyl)S(O)<sub>h</sub>-,
-S(O)<sub>h</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH(halogen)-, -C(alkyl)(halogen)-,
-CH(CN)-, -C(alkyl)(CN)-, -C(=O)-, -CH(O-alkyl)-,
-CH<sub>2</sub>C(=O)-, -C(=O)CH<sub>2</sub>, -CH(alkyl)C(=O)-,
-C(=O)CH(alkyl)-, -CH=CH-, -C(alkyl)=CH-,
-CH=C(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-, -C(=O)CH=CH-,
arylene, -Si(halogen)<sub>2</sub>-, -Si(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>,
-CH-CH-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -CH-C(alkyl)- or
O
-C(alkyl)-C(alkyl)-.

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive;

Z<sub>12</sub> represents O, S, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y<sub>80</sub>, Y<sub>81</sub> and Y<sub>82</sub> are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, amino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, phosphono or phosphino;

$$R_{74} - X_{33} - N = Y_{85}$$
 $Y_{85}$ 
 $Y_{85}$ 
 $Y_{85}$ 

R<sub>74</sub> represents unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl cycloalkenyl, cycloalkatrienyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, bicycloalkadienyl, tricycloalkenyl or tricycloalkadienyl;

tricycloalkyl, tricycloalkenyl or tricycloalkadienyl X<sub>33</sub> represents -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, a covalent bond, -C(halogen)<sub>2</sub>, -C=C-, -OCH(alkyl)-, -OC(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -CH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)-, -CH(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, SO, -S-, SO<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>S(O)<sub>h</sub>-, -CH(alkyl)S(O)<sub>h</sub>-, -S(O)<sub>h</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH(halogen)-, -C(alkyl)(halogen)-, -CH(CN)-, -C(alkyl)(CN)-, or -C(=O)-, -CH(O-alkyl)-, -CH<sub>2</sub>C(=O)-, -C(=O)CH<sub>2</sub>, -CH(alkyl)C(=O)-, -C(=O)CH(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -C(alkyl)-, -C(=O)CH=CH-, arylene, -Si(halogen)<sub>2</sub>-, -Si(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -CH-CH-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -CH-C(alkyl)- or O

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive;

Z<sub>13</sub> represents O, S, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and .

 $Y_{83}$ ,  $Y_{84}$  and  $Y_{85}$  are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, amino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy or polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy; in which the permissible substituents for formulae (i) through (xxxi) above are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino,

polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy. aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy. haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino,

aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

$$-X$$
, =  $X$ ,  $-X$  =  $R_3$ , =  $X-R_3$ ,

$$Y_1$$
 $-X - R_3$ 
 $Y_1$ 
 $Y_1$ 
 $Y_1$ 
 $Y_2$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_3$ 

OF

$$\prec^{\frac{Y_2R_4}{Y_3R_5}}$$

$$R_1 - X - R_{36} \qquad (xxxii)$$

$$R_{1}-X-P$$
 $Y_{66}$ 
 $Y_{66}$ 
 $Y_{65}$ 
 wherein:

Y<sub>62</sub>, Y<sub>63</sub>, Y<sub>64</sub>, Y<sub>65</sub> and Y<sub>66</sub> are the same or different and are halogen;

R<sub>1</sub> is a substituted or unsubstituted, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring

system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiccarbonyl, dialkylaminothiccarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy,

polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arylhydrazonomethyl, or a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxypbosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

R, is a substituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthicalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, halcalkenyl or

polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl. polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl. alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol. cyanoalkylamino. semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arylhydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-. di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfcnyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy. aroyloxy. alkylsulfonyloxy. alkenylsulfonyloxy. arylsulfonyloxy. haloalkylsulfonyloxy. polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy.

aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyamino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

$$-X$$
, =  $X$ ,  $-X$  =  $R_3$ , =  $X-R_3$ ,

$$Y_1$$
 $-X - R_3$ 
 $Y_1$ 
 $Y_1$ 
 $Y_2$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_4$ 
 $Y_3$ 
 $Y_4$ 

or .

X is a covalent single bond or double bond, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino,

trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthicalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, halcalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio,

alkylthicalkyl, arylthicalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl. alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

$$-x$$
,  $= x$ ,  $-x = R_3$ ,  $= x-R_3$ ,  $Y_1$ 
 $-x - R_3$ ,  $-P - Y_2R_4$ ,  $-Y_4 - P - Y_2R_4$ 
 $Y_3R_5$ 



R<sub>26</sub> is a substituted or unsubstituted, asymmetrical heterocyclic ring system having at least three nitrogen atoms which are selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl. polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino,

alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy. alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl. alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl. alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy. aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacylexy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy. polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino,

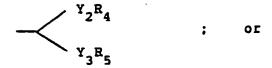
trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

wherein:

R<sub>3</sub> is a substituted or unsubstituted, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido,

dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthicalkyl, arylthicalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl,

haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy. arylsulfonyloxy. haloalkylsulfonyloxy. polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy. aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, ..... aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,



 $R_{q}$  is a substituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are: one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl. alkylsulfonylamino. alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino,

polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy. aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl. alkylaminosulfonyl. dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino,

aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

 $\mathbf{Y}_{1}$  and  $\mathbf{Y}_{4}$  are independently oxygen or sulfur:

 $Y_2$  and  $Y_3$  are independently oxygen, sulfur, amino or a covalent bond; and

R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are independently hydrogen or substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl,

Ŧ.

dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloałkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl. aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthicalkyl, arylthicalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy,

aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

-X. = X. -X = 
$$R_3$$
. = X- $R_3$ .  $Y_1$   $Y_1$  . -X -  $R_3$ . - P -  $Y_2R_4$  . -Y<sub>4</sub> - P -  $Y_2R_4$   $Y_3R_5$  or

The heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds encompassed within formula <u>1</u> can be prepared by conventional methods known in the art, and many may be available from various suppliers.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formulae (i) through (xxxiii) above which may be used in the method of this invention can be prepared by reacting appropriate starting ingredients in accordance with conventional procedures described in the art as illustrated below.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (i) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{24} - X_{10}H + (Y_{19})_a$$

$$R_{24} - X_{10} \stackrel{5}{\longleftarrow} (Y_{19})_a$$

$$(O)_j$$

$$(O)_j$$

### Scheme I

wherein R<sub>24</sub>. X<sub>10</sub>, a. j and Y<sub>19</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted pyridines including process conditions are described for example by Mertel, H.E., The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, Pyridine and Derivatives-Part Two, Halopyridines, p. 351, Interscience, Wiley, New York (1961). Intermediates such as 2.4.6-trichloropyridine are described in U.S. Patent 3.830.820. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (i) are described in Fuson, R.C., Advanced Organic Chemistry, p. 124. Wiley, New York (1950).

and Ochiai. E., Aromatic Amine Oxides, p. 21, Elsevier, New York (1967).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (ii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{25} - X_{11}H + (Y_{20})_b \rightarrow R_{25} - X_{11}$$

### Scheme II

wherein R<sub>25</sub>, X<sub>11</sub>, b and Y<sub>20</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted pyrazines including process conditions are described for example in U.S. Patent 4.254,125.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (iii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{25} - \chi_{12}H + Y_{49} - \bigvee_{N=-}^{N} Y_{22} \longrightarrow R_{25} - \chi_{12} - \bigvee_{N=-}^{N} Y_{22}$$

## Scheme III

wherein R<sub>26</sub>, X<sub>12</sub>, Y<sub>21</sub>, Y<sub>22</sub> and Y<sub>23</sub> are as defined hereinabove and Y<sub>49</sub> is halogen. Reactions of this general type for preparing 2-substituted pyrimidines including process conditions are described for example by Hurst, D.T., An Introduction to the Chemistry and Biochemistry of Pyrimidines, Purines and Pteridines, pp. 49-53, Wiley, New York (1980). Intermediates in which Y<sub>21</sub> and Y<sub>23</sub> are alkylthio are described by Eilingsfeld, H. and Schevermann, H., Chem. Ber., 100, pp. 1874-1891 (1967). Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (iii) such as the Rembry-Hull pyrimidine synthesis are described in Brown, D.J., The Pyrimidines; The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, pp. 98, 169-170, 166, Interscience, Wiley, New York (1960).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (iv) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{27} - X_{13}H + Y_{45} \xrightarrow{V_{26}} Y_{25} \longrightarrow R_{27} - X_{13} \xrightarrow{V_{26}} Y_{25}$$

### Scheme IV

wherein R<sub>27</sub>, X<sub>13</sub>, Y<sub>24</sub>, Y<sub>25</sub>, Y<sub>26</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing 4-substituted pyrimidines including process conditions are described for example by Josima, T., et. al. Sankyo Kenkyusho Newpo, 32, pp. 114-120 (1980).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (v) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{23} - X_{14} \xrightarrow{HO} OH \rightarrow R_{23} - X_{14} \xrightarrow{Y_{23}} N Y_{23}$$

## Scheme V

wherein R<sub>28</sub>, X<sub>14</sub>, Y<sub>27</sub>, Y<sub>28</sub> and Y<sub>29</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing 5-substituted pyrimidines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example by Fieser, L.F. and Fieser, M., Organic Chemistry, p. 310, Heath, Boston (1972) also Brown, D.J., The Pyrimidines; The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, pp. 50, 166, Interscience, Wiley, New York (1962).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (vi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{29} - X_{15}H + Y_{49} \longrightarrow R_{29} - X_{15} \longrightarrow R_{29} - X_{15} \longrightarrow Y_{32}$$

## Scheme VI

wherein R<sub>29</sub>, X<sub>15</sub>, Y<sub>30</sub>, Y<sub>31</sub>, Y<sub>32</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are as defined hereinabove... Reactions of this general type-for preparing 3-substituted pyridazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example by Jojima, T. et al., Agric. Biol. Chem., <u>32</u>, (11), 1376-1381 (1968) and Eilingsfeld, H. and Schevermann, H., Chem. Ber., <u>100</u>, 1874-1891 (1967).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (vii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{30} - X_{16}H + Y_{49} \xrightarrow{Y_{33}} N \longrightarrow R_{30} - X_{16} \xrightarrow{Y_{33}} N$$

## Scheme VII

wherein R<sub>30</sub>, X<sub>16</sub>, Y<sub>33</sub>, Y<sub>34</sub>, Y<sub>35</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing 4-substituted pyridazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example by Jojime, T. et al., Agric. Biol. Chem., 32, (11), 1376-1381 (1968).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (viii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$(Y_{34})_{d} \xrightarrow{(R_{31})_{e}} -X_{17}H + Y_{49} \xrightarrow{Y_{37}} Y_{38} \xrightarrow{(Y_{34})_{d}} (Y_{34})_{d} \xrightarrow{(R_{31})_{e}} -X_{17} \xrightarrow{Y_{37}} Y_{39}$$

## Scheme VIII

wherein Y<sub>36</sub>, Y<sub>37</sub>, Y<sub>38</sub>, Y<sub>49</sub>, d, e, R<sub>31</sub> and X<sub>17</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1,3,5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example in German Patent 952,478, U.S. Patent 2,824,823, Koopman, H. et al., Rec. Trav. Chim., 78, 967-980 (1959), Drabek, J. and Skrobal, M., Chem. Zvesti,

17, (7), 482-487 (1963), Hirt, R. et al., Helv.
Chim. Acta, 33, 1365 (1950), and German Patent
1,076,696. Other preparation methods for the novel
compounds of formula (viii) are described in U.S.
Patent 4,220,765, U.S. Patent 2,691,019 and
Chakrabarti, J.K. et al., J. Chem. Soc. 861 (1974).
The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing
compounds of formula (ix) can be prepared by the

following general reaction scheme:

### Scheme IX

wherein R<sub>32</sub>, f. X<sub>18</sub>, Y<sub>39</sub>, Y<sub>40</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1.3.5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example in U.S.

Patent 3,316,264. Intermediates such as 2,4-dichloro-6-(diethoxyphosphiny1)-1,3,5-triazine are described in Japan Patent 74 46635. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (ix) are described in Mendoza, C.E. et al., J. Ag. Food Chem., 19, (1), 41-45 (1972).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (x) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

## Scheme X

wherein Y<sub>41</sub>, Y<sub>42</sub>, Y<sub>49</sub> and X<sub>19</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing bis-1.3.5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$(R_{33})_g \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } X_{23} H + Y_{49} \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } Y_{52} \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } X_{23} \xrightarrow{\qquad } X_{23} \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } X_{23} \xrightarrow{\qquad } X_{23} \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } X_{23} \xrightarrow{\qquad } X_{23} \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } X_{23} \xrightarrow{\qquad } X_{23} \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } X_{23} \xrightarrow{\qquad }$$

## Scheme XI

wherein  $R_{33}$ , g,  $X_{20}$ ,  $Y_{52}$ ,  $Y_{53}$  and  $Y_{49}$  are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1,3,5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xi) are described in Allen, C.F.H. and Converse, S., Org. Syn. Coll., Vol. I, 226-227, U.S. Patent 1,911,689, Bessiere-Chretien, Y. and Serne, H., Bull. Soc. Chim. France, (6), Part 2, 2039-2046 (1973), Japan Patent 28,101, Japan Patent 28,100, Japan Patent 28,098, Japan Patent 9155, Loew, P. and Weis, C.D., J. Heterocyclic Chem., 13, 829-833 (1976) and Richter, G.H., Textbook of Organic Chemistry, p. 486, Wiley, New York (1967).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{35} - X_{21}H + Y_{49} \longrightarrow R_{35} - X_{21} \longrightarrow Y_{46}$$

### Scheme XII

wherein R<sub>35</sub>, X<sub>21</sub>, Y<sub>45</sub>, Y<sub>46</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing heterocyclic substituted 1.3.5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xii) are described in Koopman, H. and Daams, J., Rec. Trav. Chim., 77, 235-240 (1958) and United Kingdom Patent 908,352.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xiii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

## Scheme XIII

wherein R<sub>37</sub>, R<sub>38</sub>, B<sub>14</sub> and Y<sub>47</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted azoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example by Hautzsch, A., Chem. Ber., 24, 495 (1891), Adembri, G. and Tedeschi, P., Bull. Sci. Facul. Chim. Ind. Bologna, 23, 203 (1965) and Carr, J.B. et al., J. Med. Chem., 20, (7), 934-939 (1977).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xiv) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

## Scheme XIV

wherein R<sub>37</sub>, R<sub>38</sub>, B<sub>14</sub> and Y<sub>47</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted azoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described in Pahanayak, B.K., J. Ind. Chem. Soc., 55, (3), 264-267 (1978) and Young, T.E. and Amstutz, E.D., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 73, 4773-4775, (1951). Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xiv) are described by Tripathi, H. et al.,

Agric. Biol. Chem., <u>37</u>, 1375 (1973) and Young, T.E. and Amstutz, E.D., J. Amer. Chem. Soc. <u>73</u>, 4773-4775 (1951).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xv) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{41} \\ \hline \\ N \\ \hline \\ B_5 \\ \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} R_{41} \\ \hline \\ N \\ \hline \\ B_5 \\ R_{42} \\ \end{array}$$

## Scheme XV

wherein R<sub>41</sub>, R<sub>42</sub>, and B<sub>15</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1.2.4-azoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described by Selim, M. and Selim, M., Bull. Soc. Chim. France, 1219-1220 (1967).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xvi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

## Scheme XVI

wherein R<sub>41</sub>, R<sub>42</sub>, B<sub>15</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1,3,4-azoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described by Koopman, H. et al., Rec. Trav. Chim, 78, 967-980 (1959). A useful intermediate is described in United Kingdom Patent 913,910.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xvii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_{45} & R_{$$

## Scheme XVII

wherein R<sub>45</sub>, R<sub>46</sub>, R<sub>47</sub>, R<sub>48</sub>, B<sub>16</sub> and Y<sub>48</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted benzazoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described by Hugershoff, A., Chem. Ber. <u>36</u>, 3121-3134 (1903) and Young, T.E. and Amstutz, E.D., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., <u>73</u>, 4773-4775 (1951).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xviii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

## Scheme XVIII

wherein R<sub>45</sub>, R<sub>46</sub>, R<sub>47</sub>, R<sub>48</sub>, B<sub>16</sub> and Y<sub>48</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted benzisoxazoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described in Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry, Vol. 16, p. 58, Pergamon Press, New York (1984).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xix) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

## Scheme XIX

wherein R<sub>50</sub>, B<sub>17</sub>, Y<sub>54</sub>, Y<sub>5</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1,3,5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xix) are described by Beech, W.F., J. Chem. Soc., (C), 466-472 (1967).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xx) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

## Scheme XX

wherein R<sub>51</sub>, B<sub>18</sub>, B<sub>19</sub>, Y<sub>56</sub>, Y<sub>57</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1.3.5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

### Scheme XXI

wherein B<sub>20</sub> Y<sub>58</sub>, Y<sub>59</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1.3,5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{53} - X_{25}H + Y_{49} \longrightarrow R_{53} - X_{25} \longrightarrow Y_{61}$$

### Scheme XXII

wherein R<sub>53</sub>, X<sub>25</sub>, Y<sub>60</sub>, Y<sub>61</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1,3,5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxiii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

## Scheme XXIII

wherein R<sub>54</sub>, X<sub>26</sub>, Y<sub>50</sub> and Y<sub>51</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing hexahydro-1,3,5-triazines including process conditions are described for example by Meyers, A.I. et al., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., <u>91</u>, 763 (1969). The preparation of appropriate intermediates is similar to procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxiv) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{66} - X_{27} - NH_2 + Z_1 - Y_{67} \xrightarrow{AcOH} R_{64} - X_{27} - N = Z_1 - Y_{67}$$

$$Z_2 - Y_{66} \xrightarrow{Scheme XXIV}$$

wherein R<sub>68</sub>, X<sub>27</sub>, Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub>, Y<sub>67</sub> and Y<sub>68</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted maleimides including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example in Japan

Patent 75,117,929. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xxiv) are described in U.S. Patent 3,129,225 and Japan Patent 75,132,129.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxv) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{es} - X_{2s} - NH_{2} + Q \longrightarrow AcOH \longrightarrow R_{es} - X_{2s} - N \longrightarrow Z_{4} \longrightarrow Y_{70}$$

### Scheme XXV

wherein R<sub>69</sub>, X<sub>28</sub>, Z<sub>3</sub>, Z<sub>4</sub>, Y<sub>69</sub> and Y<sub>70</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted maleimidesincluding process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxiv) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxvi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{70} - X_{20} - NH_2 + Q \longrightarrow AcOH \longrightarrow R_{70} - X_{20} - N \longrightarrow Z_6 \longrightarrow Y_{72}$$

## Scheme XXVI

wherein R<sub>70</sub>, X<sub>29</sub>, Z<sub>5</sub>, Z<sub>6</sub>, Y<sub>71</sub> and Y<sub>72</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted maleimides including process conditions and intermediate

preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxiv) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxvii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{71} - X_{30} - NH_2 + Q \longrightarrow X_{71} \xrightarrow{AcOH} R_{71} - X_{30} - N \longrightarrow X_{72} \times X_{73} \times X_{73} \times X_{74} \times X_{74} \times X_{75} $

## Scheme XXVII

wherein R<sub>71</sub>, X<sub>30</sub>, Z<sub>7</sub>, Z<sub>8</sub>, Y<sub>73</sub> and Y<sub>74</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted maleimides including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxiv) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxviii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

## Scheme XXVIII

wherein B<sub>21</sub>,Z<sub>9</sub>, Z<sub>10</sub>, Y<sub>75</sub> and Y<sub>76</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted maleimides including process conditions and intermediate preparations are

similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxiv) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxix) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

wherein R<sub>72</sub>, Y<sub>31</sub>, Z<sub>11</sub>, Y<sub>77</sub>, Y<sub>78</sub> and Y<sub>79</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Suitable halogenating agents include, for example, PCl<sub>5</sub>, POCl<sub>3</sub>, PBr<sub>5</sub> and POBr<sub>3</sub> and mixtures thereof. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted pyridazinones including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example in Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyotai Shi 28, (4), 462-463 (1970). Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xxix) are described in Yakugaku Zasshi 86, (12), 1168-1172 (1966), Acta Dol. Pharm. 36, (3), 301-306 (1979), U.S. Patent 2,963,477, Japan Patent 6,822,309, Org. Prep. Proced. Int. 17, (2), 107-114 (1985), Arm. Khim. Zh. 21, (6), 515-520 (1968) and German Patent 1,948,550.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxx) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{73} - X_{22} - NHNH_{2} + O Y_{81} \xrightarrow{HC1} R_{73} - X_{22} - N \xrightarrow{Y_{80}} OH$$

$$R_{73} - X_{32} - N \xrightarrow{Y_{80}} Y_{81}$$

$$Y_{82}$$

## Scheme XXX

wherein R<sub>73</sub>, X<sub>32</sub>, Z<sub>12</sub>, Y<sub>80</sub>, Y<sub>81</sub> and Y<sub>82</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted pyridazinones including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxix) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxxi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{14} - X_{33} - NHNH_2 + O \\ \hline \\ O \\ Y_{M} \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} HCI \\ \hline \\ O \\ Y_{M} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Z_{13} - Y_{23} \\ \hline \\ OH \\ \hline \\ Y_{23} - N \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Y_{23} \\ \hline \\ Y_{23} \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$$

$$R_{14} - X_{33} - N \\ \hline \\ Y_{23} \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Y_{23} \\ \hline \\ Y_{24} \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$$

# Scheme XXXI

wherein R<sub>74</sub>. X<sub>33</sub>. Z<sub>13</sub>. Y<sub>83</sub>. Y<sub>84</sub> and Y<sub>85</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted pyridazinones

including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxix) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxxii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

 $R_1 \times H + Y_{aa} - R_{aa} \longrightarrow R_1 - \times - R_{aa}$ 

## Scheme XXXII

wherein R<sub>1</sub>, X, R<sub>36</sub> and Y<sub>49</sub> are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted asymmetrical compounds including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above using appropriate starting ingredients.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxxiii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{1}-X-H + Y_{66} \xrightarrow{Y_{62}} Y_{62} \xrightarrow{Y_{62}} R_{1}-X-P \xrightarrow{Y_{63}} N = P-Y_{63} \xrightarrow{Y_{64}} Y_{65}$$

### Scheme XXXIII

wherein R<sub>1</sub>. Y<sub>62</sub>, Y<sub>63</sub>, Y<sub>64</sub>, Y<sub>65</sub>, Y<sub>66</sub> and X are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted cyclotriphosphazenes including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above using appropriate starting ingredients.

In addition to the above, other illustrative procedures which may be employed in preparing heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds encompassed within formula 1 are described, for example, in the following: Italy Patent 589,543, Italy Patent 588,280, United Kingdom Patent 872,313, Canada Patent 659,610, PCT Application AU81/00046, U.S. Patent 3,203,550, U.S. Patent, 3,931,165, U.S. Patent, 2,720,480, U.S. Patent 4,038,197, U.S. Patent 3,682,903, U.S. Patent 3,775,406, U.S. Patent 3,932,167, U.S. Patent 4,390,538, U.S. Patent 3,361,746, U.S. Patent 4,414,221, U.S. Patent 4,237,127, U.S. Patent 3,951,971 and U.S. Patent 3,973,947.

The antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 have been found to significantly reduce plant and crop usage of water, i.e., reduce transpiration rate, and increase the resistance of plant leaf surfaces to the loss of moisture vapor, i.e., increase diffusive resistance. In addition, the antitranspirant compounds used in this invention are substantially non-inhibiting of photosynthetic light-requiring reactions, substantially non-phytotoxic to growing plants and serve to increase crop yields in comparison with untreated crops at similar conditions, especially in regions where plants are subject to moisture stress conditions. The antitranspirant compounds used in this invention provide for the conservation of soil moisture by reducing plant and crop usage of water during certain development periods, e.g., vegetative period, thereby making the unused water available at other periods of plant or crop development, e.g., reproductive growth period.

As indicated above, stomata are minute openings in the epidermis of plant leaf surfaces through which occurs gaseous interchange between the atmosphere and the intercellular spaces within the leaf. It is believed that the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 effectively reduce the transpiration rate in plants by closing plant stomata or constricting plant stomatal openings to such a degree that moisture loss is reduced and, in addition, the compounds exhibit substantially no detrimental effect on photosynthetic electron flow.

The photosynthetic process in plants consists of light-requiring reactions, i.e., light reactions, and non-light-requiring reactions, i.e., dark reactions. The dark reactions in general involve a complex of enzyme-mediated reactions which provide for the conversion of carbon dioxide to sugar. In addition to carbon dioxide, the dark reactions require reducing power and chemical energy which are produced and provided by the light reactions. In general, two light-requiring reactions are involved in plant photosynthesis and are conventionally termed Photosystem I and Photosystem II. See, for example, Salisbury, F.B. and Ross, C.W., Plant Physiology, pp. 131-135 (1978). These photosystems are interconnected by an electron transport chain, and provide reducing power and chemical energy to the dark reactions. Inhibition of either or both of these photosystems can detrimentally affect photosynthesis, thereby causing plant injury or even plant death.

The antitranspirant compounds used in this invention have been found to cause no or substantially no inhibition of Photosystem I or Photosystem II. In contrast, the herbicide atrazine is known to substantially inhibit the light reactions of photosynthesis, particularly the electron transport chain. See, for example, Jachetta, J.J. and Radosevich, S.R., Weed Science 29: 37-43 (1981). Such herbicidal inhibition leads to a buildup of carbon dioxide within the leaf which causes closure of the stomates. See, for example, Smith, D. and Buchholtz, K.P., Plant Physiology 39:

572-578 (1964). Thus, unlike the antitranspirant activity of the compounds used in this invention, the antitranspirant activity of atrazine is associated with its herbicidal properties. As used herein, substantially no inhibition of photosynthetic electron transport refers to no or little inhibition of photosynthetic electron transport.

As used herein, an effective amount of a heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compound for reducing moisture loss from plants refers to an antitranspirationally effective amount of the compound sufficient to reduce transpirational moisture loss from plants without substantially inhibiting plant photosynthetic electron transport. Likewise, an effective amount of a heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compound for increasing crop yield refers to a yield enhancing effective amount of the compound sufficient to increase crop yield without sustantially inhibiting plant photosynthetic electron transport. In both instances, the effective amount of compound can vary over a wide range depending on the particular compound employed. the particular crop to be treated, environmental and climatic conditions, and the like, provided that the amount of compound used does not cause substantial inhibition of plant photosynthetic electron transport or substantial phytotoxicity, e.g., foliar burn. chlorosis or necrosis, to the plant. general, the compound can preferably be applied to plants and crops at a concentration of from about

0.25 to 15 pounds of compound per acre as more fully described below.

The heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds contemplated by formula 1 may be employed according to a variety of conventional methods known to those skilled in the art. Compositions containing the compounds as the active ingredient will usually comprise a carrier and/or diluent, either liquid or solid.

Suitable liquid diluents or carriers include water, petroleum distillates, or other liquid carriers with or without surface active agents. Liquid concentrates may be prepared by dissolving one of these compounds with a nonphytotoxic solvent such as acetone, xylene, nitrobenzene, cyclohexanone or dimethylformamide and dispersing the active ingredients in water with the aid of suitable surface active emulsifying and dispersing agents.

The choice of dispersing and emulsifying agents and the amount employed are dictated by the nature of the composition and the ability of the agent to facilitate the dispersion of the active ingredient. Generally, it is desirable to use as little of the agent as is possible, consistent with the desired dispersion of the active ingredient in the spray so that rain does not re-emulsify the active ingredient after it is applied to the plant and wash it off the plant. Nonionic, anionic, or cationic dispersing and emulsifying agents may be employed, for example, the condensation products of alkylene oxides with phenol and organic acids, alkyl

aryl sulfonates, complex ether alcohols, quaternary ammonium compounds, and the like.

In the preparation of wettable powder or dust compositions, the active ingredient is dispersed in and on an appropriately divided solid carrier such as clay, talc, bentonite, diatomaceous earth, fuller's earth, and the like. In the formulation of the wettable powders, the aforementioned dispersing agents as well as lignosulfonates can be included.

The required amount of the active ingredient contemplated herein may be applied per acre treated in from 1 to 200 gallons or more of liquid carrier and/or diluent or in from about 5 to 500 pounds of inert solid carrier and/or diluent. The concentration in the liquid concentrate will usually vary from about 5 to 95 percent by weight and in the solid formulations from about 0.5 to about 90 percent by weight. Satisfactory sprays or dusts for general use contain from about 0.1 to about 100 pounds of active ingredient per acre, preferably from about 0.25 to about 15 pounds of active ingredient per acre about 0.5 to about 5 pounds of active ingredient per acre.

Formulations useful in the conduct of this invention can also contain other optional ingredients such as stabilizers or other biologically active compounds, insofar as they do not impair or reduce the activity of the active ingredient and do not harm the plant being treated. Other biologically active compounds include, for

example, one or more insecticidal, herbicidal, fungicidal, nematicidal, miticidal, plant growth regulators or other known compounds. Such combinations may be used for the known or other purpose of each ingredient and may provide a synergistic effect.

The antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 are preferably applied to plants and crops under substantially little or no water stress conditions, or what can be considered as average or normal growing conditions. A preferred condition for compound application is prior to substantial soil moisture loss. While not wishing to be bound to any particular theory, it is believed that application of the antitranspirant compounds does not result in a reduction of the minimum total water requirements of a treated plant or crop, but rather the application of such compounds serves to promote more efficient water utilization by treated plants and crops. It is believed that the antitranspirant effect does not reduce the total amount of water needed to grow a given plant or crop except for water savings which may be realized for some crops under irrigation, but rather such antitranspirant effect is manifested by an increase in yield of treated crops having no or limited irrigation and rainfall in comparison with untreated crops at similar conditions. Additionally, the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 are preferably applied to plants and crops under conditions which favor large gradients in water vapor pressure between the saturated atmosphere

within the leaf and the atmosphere around the leaf. Such conditions include low atmospheric humidity, high light/heat loads on the leaf, and high rates of air movement.

In particular, it is believed that the application of the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 to plants, for example, during the vegetative growth phase reduces the amount of water utilized by the plant for on the order of about a 1 to 6 week period and therefore provides for a greater amount of reserve water available in the soil during other developmental periods such as the critical reproductive growth phase. This soil moisture conservation can minimize any water deficit within plant tissues during critical developmental periods such as the reproductive growth phase resulting in increased crop yield. The antitranspirant compounds used in this invention may likewise be applied during the plant reproductive growth phase to obtain similar results.

In general, the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 are useful for decreasing irrigation water requirements especially in dry climate regions, for protecting plants from wilting or other damage during transplantation or shipment or during severe cold weather, and for alleviating water stress in certain types of environments as indicated above.

Such compounds are useful in agriculture, horticulture and related fields and can be applied to vegetation such as non-deciduous ornamental shrubs, evergreens, trees, and the like, to protect

them against winter kill. A chief cause of winter kill is an excessive loss of moisture from leaf surfaces on sunny or windy days when the ground is frozen and the root systems cannot replace the water loss. The antitranspirant compounds can also be applied to other ornamentals such as roses and other flowers. Christmas trees, and the like, to preserve freshness and retard needle drop. The antitranspirant compounds can further be used in avoiding or minimizing the effects of summer scald and transplant shock.

In addition to the above, it is recognized that the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 may also be used to control foliar diseases on crops such as wheat and oats. See, for example, Avant Gardener, Vol. 18, No. 1, November, 1985, in which antitranspirants are used to control fungus diseases.

As used herein, plants refer in general to any agronomic or horticultural crops, ornamentals and turfgrasses. Illustrative of plants which may be treated by the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 according to the method of this invention include, for example, corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, alfalfa, wheat, rye, upland rice, barley, oats, sorghum, dry beans, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, canola, deciduous fruit, citrus fruit, tea, coffee, olives, pineapple, cocoa, banana, sugar cane, oil palm, herbaceous bedding plants, woody shrubs, turfgrasses, ornamental plants, evergreens, trees, flowers, and the like. As used herein, crops refer in general to any of the illustrative agronomic or

horticultural crops above. Transplanted stock as used herein refers in general to tobacco, tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, lettuce, strawberries, herbaceous bedding plants, woody shrubs, tree seedlings and the like.

The antitranspirant compounds contemplated herein reduce transpirational moisture loss from plants and increase crop yields. Such compounds have a high margin of safety in that when used in sufficient amount to provide an antitranspirant effect or yield enhancing effect, they do not inhibit plant photosynthetic electron transport or burn or injure the plant, and they resist weathering which includes wash-off caused by rain. decomposition by ultraviolet light, oxidation, or hydrolysis in the presence of moisture or, at least, such decomposition, oxidation, and hydrolysis as would materially decrease the desirable antitranspirant characteristic of the active ingredient or impart undesirable characteristics. for instance, phytotoxicity, to the active ingredients. Mixtures of the active compounds may be employed if desired as well as combinations of the active compounds with other biologically active compounds or ingredients as indicated above.

This invention is illustrated by the following examples.

#### Example I

## Preparation of 2,4-dichloro-6-(4-methylphenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a solution containing 18.4 grams (0.1 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 200 milliliters of acetone was added, with cooling at a temperature of 0-5°C and magnetic stirring, a solution containing 12.4 grams (0.1 mole) of 4-methylthiophenol and 10.7 grams (0.1 mole) of 2,6-lutidine in 50 milliliters of acetone. The solution was added at such a rate to maintain the reaction temperature at 0-5°C. The resulting mixture was magnetically stirred for a period of 2 hours, allowed to warm to room temperature, and precipitated 2,6-lutidine hydrochloride was filtered off and washed with acetone. The combined filtrates were then poured onto ice and the resulting precipitated solid was collected by filtration. The solid was washed with 100 milliliters of 10% aqueous NaOH and then 100 milliliters of water. After drying, the solid was recrystallized twice from hexane to give a crude yield of 5 grams. This material was further purified by vacuum sublimation to give 1.16 grams (0.004 mole) of pure 2,4-dichloro-6-(4-methylphenylthio)-1,3,5- triazine having a melting point of 112°C-114°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C. o

C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S

Calculated: C. 44.13; H. 2.59; N. 15.44

Found:

C. 44.24; H. 2.61; N. 15.34

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound
1.

#### Example II

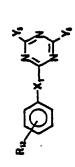
In a manner similar to that employed in Example I. other compounds were prepared. The structures and analytical data for Compounds 2 through 36, which compounds are used in the examples hereinafter for reducing moisture loss from plants, are set forth in Table A below. Compound 18 was obtained from Maybridge Chemical Company, Limited, Trevillet, Tintagel, Cornwall, United Kingdom, and was recrystallized three times from hexane.

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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		Substituents	2				Elemental Analysis	Analysis			
punoduoj	R <sub>12</sub>	ž	γ2	مر	J	Calculated			Found		Reiting Point
9				1			æ	4			- - - -
~	2,6-012	ο.	2	2	34.76	0.97	13.51	35.35	0.90	13.57	135-138
m	2,3,4,5-614	•	5	ຣ	28.46	0.2J	11.06	29.45	96.0	11.01	138-140
•	4-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C-	•	5	ច	52.37	4.39	14.09	52.22	4.30	13.87	вр 210- 220/ 4mm
	•										
S	4-C6H5CO-	•	ច	5	55.51	2.62	12.14	54.91	2.75	12.69	129-131
ug.	4-CH <sub>3</sub> 0C-	·	5	ច	44.02	2.35	14.00	44.14	2.25	14.06	133-135
	4-CH30-CCH2- 0	0	ច	ວ	45.88	2.89	13.38	45.98	2.58	13.56	103-104
•	3-N0 <sub>2</sub>	0	5	ວ	37.65	1.40	19.52	38.18	1.45	19.52	135-137
•	4-(C6H5)3C-	•	· 5	ວ	69.43	3.95	89.68	10.07	4.03	9.00	187-190
10	3,4-0CH20.	œ	5	ຍ່	41.98	1.76	14.69	43.60	1.95	14.35	140-142
=	4-CH3CO-	.0	ຣ	ຣ	46.50	2.48	14.79	47.47	2.65	14.58	137-139
72.	3-СН3СОКН-	•	ຣ	5	44.17	2.70	18.73	43.82	3.00	18.58	137-139
13	4-CH <sub>3</sub> S-	0	ច	ច	41.68	2.45	14.58	41.12	2.38	14.31	121-123

TABLE A (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



Me)+1na	Point (°C)	185-187		139-143	100-102	83.5-84	107-108	Bp 240/ 2 mm	116-118	101-102	911-711	112-114	001-86	112-114	108-111	90-93
	2	20.98		20.98	13.83		15.84	11.28	14.29	12.98	13.00	15.01	14.60	rotons)	\$	
	Found	7 63	=	1.69	3.69	otons)	1.84	3.43	1.38	2.44	0.73	1.69	2.61	NHR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ): & 7.1-7.7 PPH (complex multiplet, aromatic protons)	NHR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ): & 7.07-7.60 PPM (AB quartet, aromatic protons)	.32 PPM
Analysis	<b>.</b>	6 9		45.28	50.20	NHR (COCl <sub>3</sub> ): S 6.80-7.50 PPH (m, aromatic protons)	42.05	53.53	37.01	32.79	33.23	37.32	41.44	lex multiple	quartet, ar	NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ): J 3.85 PPM (3H, s, CH <sub>3</sub> ), 6.85-7.32 PPM (4H, m, aromatic protons)
Elemental Analysis	Z	80 00	7	20.98	13.46	.50 PPH (m,	16.16	11.04	14.36	14.36	12.85	15.22	14.58	PPM (comp	.60 PPM (AB	PM (3H, S. ons)
	Calculated	9		1.50	3.55	7: \$ 6.80-7	1.55	3.18	1.38	1.38	0.92	1.46	2.45	ינ-נינ ש :(	1: 6 7.07-7	): d 3.85 P
	3			44.97	50.05	NMR (COCT3	41.57	53.64	36.94	36.94	33.05	39.15	41.68	NKR (COC13	NKR (COC13	NAR (CDC)3 (4H, m, ar
	ا و	5	3	ច	ច	ວ	.5	ច	ច	ច	ច	2	5	ວ	ຣ	ວ
_	۲۶		3	ຣ	5	ວ	5	ຣ	5	2	ច	5	2	ວ	2	ວ
Substituents	r,	•	>	0	0	o	•	0	s	S	s	s	s	0	0	0
	R12		#3- <b>-</b>	3-CM	2-CH30-4- -CH2CH=CH2	3-F	<b>1</b> -£	19 4-C1-2- CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> 0	t-c1	3-61	2,6-612	<b>4-</b> £	4-CH <sub>3</sub> 0-	×	(-0)	4-CH <sub>3</sub>
	Compound No.		=	15	16	11	10	16	20	23	25	53	24	52	92	23

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	Sut	Substituents					Elemental Analysis	Analysis			
Compound	R12	×.		۲ <sub>6</sub>	٥	Calculated	·  =	J	Found	=	Point (°C)
		İ	l								
28	4-CH30	0	ຣ	ຬ	44.14	2.59	15.44	44.29	2.89	15.23	105-108
53	3,4-612	0	ວ	5	34.76	0.97	13.51	35.32	1.22	12.91	115-119
30	3-01	0	ច	ວ	39.09	1.46	15.20	39.11	1.56	15.37	19-83
31	4-CF3	0	ច	ວ	38.73	1.30	13.55	39.01	1.59	13.64	91-95
32	4-C6H50	0	ច	ວ	53.91	1.3	12.58	53.96	2.92	12.69	116-118
33	4-N02	0	ວ	ຣ	37.65	1.40	19.52	38.58	1.20	19.74	197-200
<b>₹</b> E	2,4-F <sub>2</sub>		ວ	2,4-F2- C6H30	50.65	1.70	11.81	19.01	1.53	11.30	165-168.5
35	2.4-612	S	ວ	ຣ	33.06	0.92	12.85	33.28	1.14	12.64	88-89
36	2.6-C12-4-NO2	0	5	ច	30.37	0.57	15.74	29.73	0.11	16.00	144-148

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#### Example III

# <u>Preparation of 2,4-dichloro-6-(2',3'-dichloro-phenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine</u>

Into a solution containing 18.4 grams (0.1 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 150 milliliters of acetone was added, with cooling at a temperature of 0-5°C and magnetic stirring, a solution containing 16.3 grams (0.1 mole) of 2.3-dichlorophenol and 14.3 grams (0.1 mole) of quinaldine in 50 milliliters of acetone. The solution was added at such a rate to maintain the reaction temperature at 0-5°C. The resulting mixture was magnetically stirred for a period of one hour, allowed to warm to room temperature, and precipitated quinaldine hydrochloride was filtered off and washed with acetone. The combined filtrates were then poured onto ice and the resulting precipitated solid was collected by filtration. The solid was washed with 100 milliliters of 10% aqueous NaOH and then 100 milliliters of water. After drying, the solid was crystallized from hexane to give a crude yield of 14.5 grams. This material was further purified by vacuum sublimation to give 1.7 grams (0.005 mole) of 2.4-dichloro-6-(2',3'-dichloro-phenoxy)-1.3.5triazine having a meltin; point of 154.5°C-156°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

- 329 -

Analysis: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O

Calculated: C. 34.76; H. 0.97; N. 13.51 Found: C. 34.30; H. 0.89; N. 13.80.

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 37.

#### Example IV

In a manner similar to that employed in Example III, other compounds were prepared. The structures and analytical data for Compounds 38 through 45, which compounds are used in the examples hereinafter for reducing moisture loss from plants, are set forth in Table B below.

Appresentative Hateracyciis Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

						, D	× × ×				
	TS.	Substituents					Elemental Analysis	Analysis			4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Compound No.	R13	x x	۲۲	, k		Calculated	2	G	Found	2	Point (°C)
38	2-N0 <sub>2</sub>	•	ទ	5	37.65	1.40	19.52	37.04	1.25	19.66	132-135
39	S-C1	0	ຣ	2	39.09	1.46	15.20	39.01	1.49	15.80	92-95
9	2,5-612	0	5	ວ	34.76	0.97	13.51	34.64	91.0	13.92	118-120
ŧ	c) <sub>s</sub>	0	ວ	ຣ	26.09	:	10.14	27.41	į	10.01	205-208
42	2-CH3-4-C1	o	5	5	41.34	2.08	14.46	41.75	2.26	14.57	62-83
43	4-(n-c)2H25- 0-c0}-	٥	ຣ	2	58.15	6.43	9.25	58.04	6.19	9.12	06-88
\$	2,4-612	0	,5	5	34.76	0.97	13.51	34.78	1.04	13.49	121-122
45	4-C6H3CH=CHCO-	0	ວ	ວ	. 80.85	2.98	11.29	58.21	3.57	11.35	169-171

#### Example V

# Preparation of 2-chloro-4,6-bis(2',4'-dichloro-phenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a solution containing 9.2 grams (0.05 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 100 milliliters of acetone was added, with cooling at a temperature of 0-5°C and magnetic stirring. 8.15 grams (0.05 mole) of 2.4-dichlorophenol and 7.25 grams (0.05 mole) of potassium carbonate. The ingredients were added at such a rate to maintain the reaction temperature at 0-5°C. The mixture was poured onto ice and the resulting solid precipitate was collected by filtration. washed with 100 milliliters of 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide and then with water. After drying, the solid was recrystallized from hexane. The first crop of crystals was recrystallized twice from hexane to give 2.0 grams (0.005 mole) of 2-chloro-4,6-bis(2',4'-dichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine having a melting point of 165°C-168°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C15H6Cl5N3O2

Calculated: C. 41.18; H. 1.38; N. 9.60

Found: C. 41.41; H. 0.96; N. 9.86

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 46.

#### Example VI

## <u>Preparation of 2,4-dichloro-6-(3',5'-dichloro-phenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine</u>

Into a stirred solution containing of 5.24 grams (0.032 mole) of 3,5-dichlorophenol in 15 milliliters of acetone, which was cooled to a temperature of 0-5°C, was added 3.45 grams (0.032 mole) of 2.6-lutidine followed by a solution of 5.93 grams (0.032 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 185 milliliters of acetone. The cyanuric chloride/acetone solution was added dropwise, while maintaining the temperature at 0-5°C. After completing the feed, stirring was continued at a temperature of about 0°C for a period of one hour and the mixture was then warmed to ambient temperature. Lutidine hydrochloride was removed by filtration and the filtrate was treated with charcoal and filtered through Celite. The acetone solution was freed of solvent under reduced pressure and the residue dissolved in toluene. This solution was washed with 0.5 N NaOH (twice), then with water, dried over MgSO, and evaporated in vacuo to give 9.1 grams of a crude solid product. Recrystallization from hexane and vacuum sublimation gave 1.0 gram (0.003 mole) of pure 2,4-dichloro-6-(3',5'dichlorophenoxy)-1,3;5-triazine having a melting point of 109°C-111°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>ON<sub>3</sub>

Calculated: C. 34.76; H. 0.97; N. 13.51 Found: C. 34.41; H. 0.90; N. 13.33

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 47.

#### Example VII

Preparation of 4,6-dichloro-2-(3'-dimethylamino-phenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine and 6-chloro-2,4-bis-(3'-dimethylaminophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a suspension containing 4.2 grams (0.09 mole) of NaH (50% in oil) in 100 milliliters of dry tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise a solution containing 10.0 grams (0.07 mole) of 3-(N,N-dimethylamino)phenol in 200 milliliters of dry tetrahydrofuran at a temperature of 4°C. mixture was warmed to room temperature, transferred into an addition funnel and added dropwise into a solution containing 13.4 grams (0.07 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 100 milliliters of dry tetrahydrofuran at 0°C. This mixture was stirred at 0°C for a period of 3 hours, evaporated, and the residue extracted with hot CH,Cl,. CH\_Cl\_ solution was evaporated and the residue purified by flash column chromatography on Florisil® using 5% EtOAc in hexane to give 1.70 grams (0.004 mole), after recrystallization from EtOAc-hexane, of 6-chloro-2,4-bis(3'-dimethylaminophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine having a melting point of 134°C-136.5°C and 0.65 gram (0.002 mole) of 4,6-dichloro-2-(3'-dimethylaminophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine as an oil. Elemental analysis of these two products indicated the following:

# 4,6-dichloro-2-(3'-dimethylaminophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Analysis:  $C_{11}^{H}_{10}^{Cl}_{2}^{N}_{4}^{O}$ 

Calculated: C, 46.34; H, 3.53; N, 19.65;

Cl. 24.87

Found: C. 48.69; H. 3.74; N. 17.17;

Cl, 20.88

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 48.

## 6-chloro-2,4-bis-(3'-dimethylaminophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Analysis: C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>20</sub>ClN<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Calculated: C, 59.14; H, 5.22: N, 18.15; O,

8.28; Cl. 9.19

Found: C, 58.52; E, 5.04; N, 17.85; O,

8.90; Cl. 9.46

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound

#### Example VIII

### Preparation of 4,6-dichloro-2-(4'-bromo-3',5'dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a solution containing 9.2 grams (0.05 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 80 milliliters of acetone was added 5.8 milliliters of 2,6-lutidine dissolved in 10 milliliters of acetone at a temperature of -60°C. A solution of 10.0 grams (0.05 mole) of 4-bromo-3,5-dimethylphenol in 30 milliliters of acetone was then added while maintaining the temperature at -60°C. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at -60°C, 30 minutes at room temperature, and then filtered and the precipitate washed with acetone. The filtrate was poured onto ice and the resulting precipitate was collected by suction filtration. The crude product was washed with water and crystallized from hot hexane to give 1.49 grams (0.004 mole) of 4.6-dichloro-2-(4'bromo-3',5'-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine as pink-grange crystals having a melting point of 149°C-151°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>8</sub>BrCl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O Calculated: C, 37.86; H. 2.31; N. 12.04

Found: C, 38.63; H, 2.47; N, 11.55

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 50.

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#### Example IX

In a manner similar to that employed in Example VIII, other compounds were prepared. The structures and analytical data for Compounds 51 through 61, which compounds are used in the examples hereinafter for reducing moisture loss from plants, are set forth in Table C below. For the preparation of Compound 61, triisopropanolamine was used as the acid-acceptor in place of 2,6-lutidine.

189

Melting Point (°C)

140-141

Representative Heterocyclic Mitragen - Containing Compounds

			•	
		16.06	13.37	12.68
	Found	2.02	89 <sup>3</sup> «4	3.05
<u> </u>	Elemental Analysis	44.75	56.01	47.92
ĬŎĬ.	Elementa]	15.56	13.21	. <b>8</b> 9
R <sub>14</sub> — X <sub>3</sub>	Calculated H	1.87	 	
		44.47		49.32
	2 E	ø	9	•
۸.	Substituents	0= СН		
	Compound	5	25	83

IABLE C (Cont.) Representative heteracyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

Melting Point (*C)	92.5-93.5	133-139	126-127
	ľ	34.56	12,45
Found	85 80 	4.18	<b>56</b> .
Analysis	53.60	. 51.55	48.82
Elemental Analysis	1	14.19	12.87
Calculated	2.41	3.74	1.85
	53.45	52.72	47.82
22   X2	a	a	9
Substituents R14			
Compound No.	<b>₹</b>	ka	99

Representative Neterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Congounds

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	Nelting Point (°C)		172-174	126
				6,366, 129,179; 170,460,
	Found 3		28.	13C NMR (CDC13)
			39.18	13C NMR (CC 123.788, 133.513,
<u> </u>	Elemental Analysis		1.32	11.82
R. – x	Calculated	ţ	<b>.</b>	0.85
		n - -	6. 8. 6.	30.41
	, K		, <del>Z</del>	•
	Substituents R14		EH, CI	
	Compound No.	5	20	88

IABLE & (Cant.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Cantaining Compounds

Helt too	Point	147-149	176-177.5
		14.90	13.08
	Found	€0.	2.96
Analysis		15 15	52.28
Elemental Analysis	=	14,79	13.04
	Calculated	3.90	89 8
		50.72	52.20
l	r.		
tuents		•	•
Substituents	R14	CH. CH.	<b>64.</b>
	ound 0.	•	*=

#### Example X

## Preparation of 4.6-dichloro-2-(2'-phenylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a magnetically stirred solution containing 10.83 grams (0.06 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 100 milliliters of acetone was added a solution containing of 11.24 grams (0.06 mole) of triisopropanolamine in 100 milliliters of acetone at a temperature of -70°C. A solution of 10.0 grams (0.06 mole) of 2-phenylphenol in 100 milliliters of acetone was then added dropwise at a temperature of -70°C. This mixture was stirred at room temperature for a period of 1 hour, filtered, and the filtrate poured onto ice-water. After removal of the acetone solvent by evaporation, the resulting mixture was partitioned between water and CH\_Cl\_, the organic layer separated, dried using anhydrous Na SO, and evaporated. The residual product was purified by flash column chromatography using silica gel, and eluted with 5% ethyl acetate in hexane to give 6.0 grams (0.02 mole) of 4.6-dichloro-2-(2'-phenylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine as an oil. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>9</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O

Calculated: C, 56.63; H, 2.85;

N. 13.21; Cl. 22.29

Found: C. 55.65; H. 2.99;

N. 13.46; Cl. 24.18

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 62.

#### Example XI

# <u>Preparation of 2,4-dichloro-6-</u> (2'-chlorophenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine

In a manner similar to Example VIII, 4.63 grams (0.04 mole) of 2-chloroaniline and 6.69 grams (0.04 mole) of cyanuric chloride were reacted in the presence of 3.89 grams (0.04 mole) of 2,6-lutidine except that the cooling bath was removed at the end of the feed period and the stirred mixture allowed to warm to room temperature. After filtering off lutidine hydrochloride, the filtrate was freed of acetone solvent under reduced pressure and the .... resulting solid was crystallized from a mixture of hexane and benzene. The first crop of product yielded 1.1 grams (0.004 mole) of 2.4-dichloro-6-(2'-chlorophenyl-amino)-1,3,5-triazine having a melting point of 153°C-156°C. NMR analysis of the product indicated the following: NMR (CDCl2): 7.0-8.35 ppm (complex multiplet, aromatic and NH). This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 63.

#### Example XII

## <u>Preparation of 2.4-dichloro-6-</u> (4'-chlorophenylamino)-1.3.5-triazine

In a manner similar to Example XI, 6.94 grams (0.05 mole) of 4-chloroaniline, 10.04 grams (0.05 mole) of cyanuric chloride and 5.83 grams (0.05 mole) of 2.6-lutidine were reacted in acetone solution. On completing the feed, the reaction mixture was stirred for about 1 hour at a temperature of 0°C and then at room temperature for about 16 hours. Work up furnished after water-washing and drying 14.0 grams (0.05 mole) of 2.4-dichloro-6-(4'-chlorophenylamino)-1.3.5-triazine having a melting point of 181°C-184°C. NMR analysis of the product indicated the following: C NMR (d<sub>6</sub> acetone) 171.38, 165.29, 136.74, 130.56, 129.72, 123.79 ppm.

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 64.

# Example XIII Preparation of 2,4-dichloro-6 (5',6',7',8'-tetrahydronaphthyl-1'-amino) 1,3,5-triazine

Into a stirred solution containing cyanuric chloride (5.0 grams, 0.03 mole) in acetone (120 milliliters) at a temperature of 0°C was added

dropwise a solution containing 2.6-lutidine (3.15 milliliters, 0.03 mole) and 1-amino-5.6.7.8-tetrahydronaphthalene (3.97 grams, 0.03 mole) in acetone (200 milliliters). After 2 hours at 0°C, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for a period of 1 hour. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was filtered through silica gel and washed with acetone to afford 2.4-dichloro-6-(5'.6'.7'.8'-tetrahydronaphthyl-1'-amino)-1.3.5-triazine as a solid (7.0 grams, 0.02 mole) having a melting point of 158°C-162°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>12</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

Calculated: C, 52,89; H, 4.10; N, 18.98. Found: C, 53.03; H, 4.06; N, 18.89

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 65.

## Example XIV

## <u>Preparation of 4,6-dichloro-2-</u> (4'-nitrophenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a solution containing 20 grams (0.11 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 300 milliliters of acetone was added a solution containing 15.0 grams (0.11 mole) of p-nitroaniline in 200 milliliters of acetone and a solution containing 12.6 milliliters (0.11 mole) of 2.6-lutidine in 100 milliliters of

acetone. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for about 16 hours. The mixture was then filtered, the filtrate poured onto ice-water, and the resulting precipitate collected to give 5.6 grams of a crude product. The crude product was recrystallized from acetone-toluene to give 3.72 grams (0.01 mole) of 4.6-dichloro-2-(4'-nitrophenylamino)-1.3.5-triazine as a yellow solid having a melting point of 240°C (dec.). Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C9H5N5O2Cl2

Calculated: C, 37.79; H, 1.76; N, 24.48;

O, 11.19; Cl. 24.79

Found: C, 38.04; H, 2.01; N, 24.20;

O, 11.14; Cl. 23.74

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 66.

#### Example XV

## <u>Preparation of 4,6-dibromo-2-(4'-nitrophenylamino)-</u> 1,3,5-triazine

Into a solution containing 600 milligrams (0.002 mole) of 4.6-dichloro-2-(4'-nitrophenylamino)- . 1.3.5-triazine prepared in Example XIV in 300 milliliters of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was bubbled HBr gas at room temperature for a period of 4 hours. The

resulting mixture was stored in a refrigerator for about 48 hours and an oil, which separated from CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, was collected by decantation. The oil was rinsed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 X 20 milliliters) and then recrystallized from toluene to give 600 milligrams (0.002 mole) of 4.6-dibromo-2-(4'-nitrophenylamino)-1.3.5-triazine as a yellow solid. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> Calculated:

C, 28.81; H, 1.34; N, 18.67

Found: C, 29.85; H, 2.75; N, 18.85

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 67.

#### Example XVI

## Preparation of 4.6-dibromo-2-(4'-chlorophenyl-amino)-1.3.5-triazine

In a manner similar to Example XV, 4,6-dichloro-2-(4'-chlorophenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine was reacted with hydrogen bromide to give 4.6-dibromo-2-(4'-chlorophenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine having a melting point of 197.5°C-200°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following.

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Analysis: CoH5N4ClBr2

Calculated: C, 29.66; H. 1.39; N. 15.38;

Cl. 9.73; Br. 43.85

Found: C, 29.49; H, 1.48; N, 15.19;

Cl. 9.36; Br. 43.40

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 68.

#### Example XVII

## Preparation of 2-(4'-chlorophenylamino)-4,6-difluoro-1,3,5-triazine

Into a stirred solution containing 16.21 grams (0.12 mole) of cyanuric fluoride in 120 milliliters of toluene was added, with cooling at a temperature of -10°C to 0°C, a solution of 12.75 grams (0.10 mole) of 4-chloroaniline in 120 milliliters of toluene over a period of 2 hours. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes and at a temperature of 50°C for 30 minutes. After filtering, the filtrate was reduced to one-half in volume by rotary vacuum evaporation of the solvent. The crystalline crude product (12.6 grams) was separated from the concentrated solution and, following riltering and drying, was recrystallized from toluene to give 6.3 grams (0.03) mole) of 2-(4'-chlorophenylamino)-4,6-difluoro -1.3.5-triazine as white crystals having a melting point of 144°C-147°C. NMR analysis of the product

indicated the following:  $^{13}$ C NMR (d<sub>6</sub> acetone)  $\int$  177.09 (m). 168.21 (m). 130.75, 129.75, 124.12 ppm.

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 69.

#### Example XVIII

## Preparation of 4-chloro-6-iodo-2-(2',4'-dichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a suspension containing 6.0 grams (0.02 mole) of 4,6-dichloro-2-(2'. 4'-dichlorophenoxy)-1.3.5-triazine in 60 milliliters of acetone was added a solution containing 5.8 grams (0.04 mole) of NaI in 60 milliliters of acetone. The resulting mixture was stirred and heated to a temperature of 90°C in a sealed bottle for a period of 6 hours. The mixture was then filtered, the filtrate evaporated to give 9.2 grams of solid, and 40 milliliters of methylene chloride was added to this solid and the suspension then filtered. filtrate was evaporated and the residue was sublimed in vacuo at 90°C for 10 hours. The temperature was then raised to 160°C-190°C and 2.0 grams of off-white solid was collected from the cold finger. This solid was recrystallized from CH, CN - water to give 1.0 gram (0.002 mole) of 4-chloro-6-iodo-2-(2',4'-dichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine as a white solid having a melting point of 155°C-158°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following: